

GAME OF BLUFF

Nicaragua Standing Off the Redcoats.

Nicaragua Standing Off the Redcoats.

She Rejects Offers Made in Her Behalf.

**The Central American Republic
Said to Favor Payment of
the Indemnity.**

**A War Would Greatly Embarrass
This Country—The Closing of
Corinto a Question of In-
ternational Law.**

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The dispatches received by the Associated Press today from London and Costa Rica thro

additional light on the attitude of the administration in regard to the Nicaragua incident. It is evident that both the United States and the Central American republics were anxious to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty by the pa-

ment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Pro-Cons Hatch. President Yglesias of the republic of Costa Rica, if the cable advises a correct, offered to contribute a portion

the money, while the State Department here, through Ambassador Bayard at London, arranged for an extension of two weeks in which the money could be raised. If Nicaragua agreed to settle on this basis

It is not known exactly what representations were made to the State Department here by Nicaragua or Nicaragua's representative, to induce Secretary Gresham to cable Bayard these instructions, but the popular feeling in Nicaragua was

against yielding, it is believed that the government of Nicaragua concluded, out of deference to it, and possibly as a means of its own preservation, to stand out for the hope of ultimately inducing, if possible, the active intervention of the United States.

It is said that the State Department has all along advised Nicaragua that the expulsion of Consul Hatch was an offer that no self-respecting country could overlook, and that prompt reparation was demanded.

Great Britain. When Lampton and W
bank, citizens of the United States, w
expelled from Bluefields last July for
leged complicity in the conspiracy to d
Nicaragua's authority on the Mosqu
coast, in which it was said Consul Ha

was involved, the sentiment of this country was strong; and the State Department took such steps that Lampton and W. bank were not only permitted to return but they were restored to all their rights and property and a public ball was given.

in their honor. At that time it was believed that Nicaragua would show the same willingness to furnish redress to the island that she did to the United States. But by continued delay matters were allowed to reach the acute stage, and Gr

Much interest is manifested in diplomatic circles in the situation. Secret

Gresham drove to Woodley this afternoon and had a long consultation with President. It was thought that some statement would be made, but upon return the Secretary declined to give anything. The fact that the Un-

States has been officially advised of occupation of Corinto by the British however, definitely ascertained. From recent indications all the correspondents in the case will be held by the State parliament until the incident is closed.

The situation in Nicaragua, with British occupying Corinto, and the port declared closed by the Nicaraguan government, presents many possible complications. From the best information obtainable, seems almost certain that the adminis-

tion will not attempt any interference with the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain as long as the matter confines itself to the collection of indemnity. The United States has maintained in the past that European powers could, in their interest,

tional dealings with South and Central American countries, conduct their dispute in their own way as long as they did not seek to overthrow existing governments, set up monarchies or protectorates or acquire territory. Such was the substance of the agreement.

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said that the administration will still decline to interfere so long as the war is carried on, not for the aggrandizement of Great Britain or the acquisition of territory, but for the sole purpose of collecting the indemnity. To go beyond

It is pointed out that for the United States to interpose to prevent England

from carrying out the present method of collecting the debt would be equivalent to declaring a virtual protectorate over Nicaragua, and would commit this government to a policy with regard to the Central and South American countries.

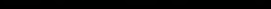
would keep her involved in endless battles with European powers. It would give these states the privilege of resiting claims of other countries and taking refuge behind the skirts of the United States. In other words, all diplomatic com-

in other words, an diplomatic correspondence relative to these states would typically be carried on through Washington. Besides, it would greatly embarrass government in the enforcement of its claims against these countries. But

not believed in official circles that the ragua will carry her resistance further. Public sentiment in Nicaragua is believed, has compelled President Zelaya to make a show of resistance and issue his appeal to the world through

Associated Press, but it is confidently believed that, rather than suffer seclusion or bombardment, she will comply and pay the indemnity.

There is some difference of opinion



BESET BY DEVILS.

Woss of San Francisco's Chinatown.

A Complaint That the Six Companies' Police are "Bleeding" the Dens.

"Greengoods" Men Arrested—An Alleged Embezzler Caught—A Missing Witness Found.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A label of voices arose from the heart of Chinatown from early morning until evening, and mobs of excited Chinese swarmed about in the squares formed by the intersections of Washington and Jackson streets on DuPont. They passed across the thoroughfares, and at times the calm cars were blocked until the way was cleared. The cause of the commotion was the appearance of a circular posted on the telephone poles at the corners of the streets named. The posters were ordered taken down, and it was only then that the crowd could be dispersed. A free translation of a placard before it was torn down is as follows:

"TAKE NOTICE.
"The white devils sent into Chinatown by Chief Crowley have lately been held in check. They do no more blackmailing. We are only relieved from one class of blackmailers by the arrest of the others. The captain and eight men appointed by the Six Companies to keep order are now worse than ever the white devils were. They are blackmailing the women, and the women are being sold to the white devils. Some time ago the Chinese Six Companies organized a police force of its own. It is composed of nine men, a captain, sergeant, and seven privates. They were selected for their fighting qualities and trustworthiness. They had to be brave men so as to face the highlanders without fear when it came to a fight, and they had to be honest men so as to be the authors of the placard, and they may foment a war.

"GREENGOODS" SWINDLERS.

Two Sharps Correspond with a Postoffice Inspector.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—John Wise and Barney MacGuire, "greengoods" men, are in the County Jail, charged with the receipt of the mail from the county on a false pretense.

The case against them is clear.

Postoffice inspectors Erwin and Gordon ran down the swindlers. It was in the early part of this month that those officers were notified by the postmaster of Sacramento that ten boxes had been rented in that office under fictitious names. John Wise, under ten different names, had rented the boxes. The postoffice inspectors, a close watch on the Sacramento office, and very soon discovered that John Wise, took out all the mail that dropped into those boxes.

John Wise and his associate, Barney MacGuire, also rented box "O" in the Oakland postoffice, and was through that box that the postoffice inspectors' decoy letters were sent.

Inspector Erwin opened up a correspondence with the swindlers, concerning the correspondence under the name of James W. Edwards, Idlewild, San Bernardino county. The inspector kept up the correspondence until he secured enough evidence to substantiate a charge that the mail had been used for an unlawful purpose. In the midst of the correspondence the "greengoods" men demanded the return of the money they had advanced to supply all the currency desired at 50 cents on the dollar.

The inspector finally lured the men to San Francisco through Edwards, who was from Los Angeles yesterday, and captured the men in the afternoon. A letter was found in the effects of MacGuire from J. J. Edwards, who was in the West Sixty-eighth street, New York city, which shows conclusively that MacGuire belongs to a regular gang of "greengoods" men, and has operated extensively in New York.

From other documents it was discovered that Bernard MacGuire had been at one time a promoter of the Panama and Pacific Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 15, of New York. Among the letters found in the room was one from C. E. Hudson of Brooklyn, Vermont, in which the writer negotiates for "greengoods," and tells about the trouble he has had in raising the necessary amount of money.

Wise and MacGuire, who were arrested, have made out of their scheme it is difficult to say, but the postoffice inspectors do not think they have been very successful.

OVERTAKEN.

A Requisition from San Francisco Causes A. H. Morrison's Arrest.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

PORTLAND (Or.) April 28.—A. H. Morrison, who is wanted in San Francisco to answer a charge of embezzlement, was arrested here this morning.

Morrison lived near Snohomish, Wash., and when arrested by Detective Griffin this morning he was leaving the Southern Pacific train from California to board the Northern Pacific. It is supposed that he intended to flee to Seattle.

Last night Chief of Police Mitchell received a dispatch from Chief Crowley of San Francisco giving a description of Morrison and stating that he was wanted and detained until an officer could arrive from San Francisco with a requisition.

A BUCKET-SHOP SWINDLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A. H. Morrison, whose arrest is announced at Portland, was interested, it is said, with George W. Rumble in a bucket-shop concern. Rumble & Co., operators on the Produce Exchange, suspended payment yesterday morning and are said to be worth \$200,000 on their obligations. Rumble is said to have stated that the failure of Rumble & Co. was due to a sudden rise in the price of flour, and that his liabilities with local dealers on Eastern account would not exceed \$200,000.

Yesterday James Aggie Keane swore to a complaint charging Rumble with grand larceny and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Miss Keane says that she purchased 15,000 bushels of wheat from Rumble, paying \$500 down, and that he owed her a ten-point margin. She started to leave the place immediately after the payment of the margin, but had not reached the door before Rumble called out that the market had declined and so she had lost her money.

The police raided the bucket-shop about two weeks ago, and last Thursday Rumble and A. H. Morrison, one of his partners, were fined \$200 each by Police Judge Goodrich. Rumble paid his fine, but Morrison has not yet made good his indebtedness to the city. At the office of Chief of Police tonight it was stated that pending an investigation, the police will not send for him unless the case against him should warrant it.

Brother Rumble has written a letter to the newspapers, stating that he will be

HE KILLED HIMSELF.

In his office tomorrow to settle his obligations, which, he says, do not exceed \$2000.

AN UNLUCKY CRAFT.

Ensign Mallison of the Olympia Probably Fatally Injured.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—There was an accident on board the cruiser Olympia that may cost Ensign George Mallison his life, as it has already cost him his right leg.

The cruiser was coming to anchor when the chain became unhooked and ran out swiftly. It kicked, and a light of it struck the ensign on the right leg, shattering and mangle it so that it hung by only a few shreds of muscle and flesh. The surgeon on board amputated the limb above the knee. It is not known whether the wounded man will recover or succumb to the shock. Ensign Mallison is from North Carolina, was appointed to the Olympia Academy in 1888, and is twenty-fourth in rank.

Lieut. E. W. Surly, executive officer of the Olympia, was interviewed today regarding the stories set afloat by the deserters from the vessel as to ill-treatment. He emphatically denied the statements of the men. He said the trouble arose because the crew insisted on more shore food than the regulations allowed. He stated also that there were but fifteen desertions from the vessel in Southern California ports.

"CROOKED MOUTH" SMITH.

He Passes Himself Off as a Banker from Los Angeles.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

LODI, April 28.—When shown the portraits of Smith, Green and Dudley, the three bunco men arrested with Ponard, Or., charged with stealing \$2000 from Jacob Bruck of this place by means of the tin-box trick, H. C. Gillingham of Woodbridge, a wealthy and prominent land-owner, at once recognized the picture of "Crooked Mouth" Smith as the man who came to him some time ago, and who had been representing himself as a Los Angeles banker who wanted to buy some of Gillingham's broad acres. The old land-owner, however, was busy at the time, and said that he would see visitors some other day. The "Los Angeles banker" promised to call again on the following Monday, but failed to appear, as he was engaged in robbing Bruck.

A WORTHY WOMAN.

Death of Mrs. D. J. Staples, Descendant of Gov. Winslow.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—After an illness of seven months and a third stroke of apoplexy two weeks ago, Mrs. D. J. Staples passed quietly away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Staples was a direct descendant of Gov. Winslow, of Mayflower fame, and came of good revolutionary stock. Her maiden name was Mary Pratt Winslow, and she was born in Newton, Upper Falls, Mass., on April 14, 1830.

Her husband, David Jackson Staples, the veteran president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, was married to her in 1848, and prospered with this count in 1849. Staples returned for his wife and arrived here with the isthmus with her in 1851. She had devoted herself to worthy charities for many years. She leaves a son, a daughter, Mrs. H. W. Yennan, the only one of five children living, and four grand-children, the offspring of a deceased daughter, Lizzie, and Emilen Painter.

THE VALLEY SURVEY.

Completion of the First Section to Burneyville.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

STOCKTON, April 28.—Assistant Engineer Graham of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad is back in Stockton, where he has been working on the completion of the first section of the survey to Burneyville on the Stanislaus River. Two or three preliminary surveys were made for a bridge site. During this week a survey of the Mormon channel crossing at Edison street will be made.

The plan for the drawing bridge will have to be approved by the Secretary of War and the directors are anxious that it reach him as soon as possible. This is the reason the surveying party is now here. Two more preliminary lines will be run from the river, one reaching the Ferry and the other terminating at Hall's ranch.

CLE-ELUM ROBBERS.

A Possé Still in Pursuit—An Informant's Statement.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

TACOMA (Wash.) April 28.—A posse is in pursuit of the two would-be train robbers who escaped after the failure to hold up the east-bound overland train near Cle-Elum on Friday. The two men caught are at Ellensburg and still protest their innocence. One of the men who escaped is a rancher named Combs. The man who informed the railroad detectives of the plot and who joined the gang is Charles Vinas, an ex-convict.

The would-be robbers, he says, are a crowd of crooks who live in cabins near Easton on the Northern Pacific Railroad and who have made a living stealing from the California Legislature. He was a lawyer by profession, but of late years has been prominent as a banker. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Roca and Mrs. Dr. Fajio.

Sallie Was Brought Back.

SANTA CRUZ, April 28.—The trial of Alexander Peden, charged with attempting to murder his wife, will commence tomorrow in the Superior Court. When the case was called a few weeks ago it was found that the wife was in the city, and was missing. After a search she was found in Monterey and brought back.

A Sheepman Disappears.

YERINGTON (Nev.) April 28.—G. P. McDaniel, a prominent sheepman, disappeared from here a day or two ago. It is supposed he drowned himself in the river as he was despondent over money matters. The river will be dragged for his body.

His Injuries Were Fatal.

SANTA CRUZ, April 28.—Chris Stuebendorf, the boy in the custody of the sheriff, died yesterday by an overdose of powder, which he had taken away in his pocket, died this morning. Manuel Pacheco, his companion who was also burned, will recover.

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RAILROAD ROW.

The Union Pacific and Gulf Roads at Oats.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

DENVER, April 28.—Although Receiver and General Manager S. H. Clark of the Union Pacific had an order prepared to discontinue connections with the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf system, it has been withheld, pending a conference with Receiver Trumbull.

The complaint of the Union Pacific is that the Gulf has been firing too much with the Burlington through the connection of the Julesburg with the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington at Sterling. The Union Pacific has been firing too much with the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific and the Gulf Clark had concluded to send all Denver and Gulf business around by way of Cheyenne and by withdrawing from the Julesburg connection, leave Trumbull with 160 miles of track segregated from any other railroad except its own, the Union Pacific.

Receiver Trumbull seemed not to have been greatly disturbed by this threat. The reason is said to be that by building ten miles of track between Greeley and Kerne or Orr Station he can connect with the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific and the Burlington at Sterling. The Burlington branch from Holdrege to Cheyenne would in turn relieve the Orleans-Cheyenne line from its present position at the mercy of the Union Pacific.

That such a combination with the Burlington would be profitable to both lines there can be no question. The coal which the Gulf commands is of the highest importance to the Burlington, and, as a feeder for its own coal, the Gulf would become, under such a combination, a most powerful ally. A road which terminates at Denver, and which would connect with the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, and the Burlington at Sterling, would be a most valuable asset to the Union Pacific, and it is known that the Union Pacific is anxious to acquire it.

Trumbull is attending to the construction of the new line from Pueblo to Trinidad, which, when completed, will unite the line to the South, and the Gulf refused to talk about the proposed section of the Union Pacific toward the Julesburg, but concedes himself with the result of the combination. The result of the combination would be to give the Union Pacific a most valuable asset to the Burlington, and it is known that the Union Pacific is anxious to acquire it.

CUT HIS THROAT.

An ex-Postmaster Accused of Murder Kills Himself in Jail.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

EASTON (Pa.) April 28.—Samuel C. Carpenter of this city, accused of the murder of Mrs. J. H. Blawie of Philadelphia, N. J., cut his throat in the cell occupied by him and is now lying at the point of death.

Carpenter, who is about 42 years of age, was formerly postmaster at Asbury, N. J., but moved to Easton several months ago. He was married to Mary Jane Blawie, N. J., and has two children, a son and a daughter. He was a well-to-do man, and was a member of the local church.

His wife was found dead in her room on Friday night, leaving a note for her husband, saying that she was ill and wanted to see him. He was found by the police on Friday morning, and was taken to the hospital. He was found with a deep wound in his throat, and was pronounced dead by the physician.

The case proceeded to the grand jury on Friday morning. The grand jury returned a true bill against Carpenter for the murder of Mrs. Blawie. He was taken to the jail on Friday morning, and was found dead in his cell on Saturday morning.

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BUSINESS WAS BAD

And So John K. Love Burned His Father's Livery Stable.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

MODesto, April 28.—John K. Love was arrested here today, on a charge of incendiarism, and was committed to jail in the sum of \$2000. Love is a well-to-do man, and was a member of the local church.

His father, John K. Love, was a well-to-do man, and was a member of the local church. He was a well-to-do man, and was a member of the local church. He was a well-to-do man, and was a member of the local church.

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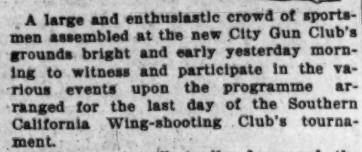
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At a meeting of the Riverside V

C. M. Clay, Jr. 54, dam Kate, by Hiram Drew
Many of the above earned their money to high-wheel sulkeys.
Mr. Salisbury did not own any wheel in the following good performers

The importation of this dog by Mr. of the renowned Wyoming Kennels caused a sensation in England, the dog journeying to London deploring his loss to the British interests of Europe. He was bred in England by Mr. Green of Wallasey in Cheshire.

Sears treated
imals of
eeding
in 1887
eshire.

has written to C. J. Hamlin, asking him to match Fantasy against Alix at the rectum, best three in five heats, the prize to be for \$5000 a corner and to be at the Louisville fall meeting in September. Mr. Hamlin will enter Fantasy

and dropped on the cage, catching Glendon in its coils and causing him to fall sixty feet to the bottom of the Death was instantaneous as his neck was broken by the fall. His two companions escaped without injury.

(Boston Transcript.) Figgs. That is all right. I know that Baldwin is quite ill. Do his friends think he will have grave fears about him? Fogg. I think their fears extend beyond the grave.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETIN.
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
Los Angeles (Cal.) April 28, 1895.—At 5
o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.97;
at 8 p.m. 30.85; thermometer for the entire
sounding hours showed 53 deg. and 13 deg.
Maximum temperature, 61 deg.; minimum
temperature, 53 deg.; rainfall for the past
twenty-four hours, .01 of an inch; rainfall for
season, .153 inches. Character of weather,
partly cloudy.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The present membership of the Soldiers' Home is the highest within the history of the institution—1892.

The government has established a post-office at San Juan Hot Springs, Orange county, which place will henceforth be known as Talega.

It may now be in order for Mayor Carlson of San Diego to wire a request to Secretary Gresham to have the port of Corinto opened at once, as San Diego commerce is suffering because of British interference.

A distinguished speaker will address the veterans at the Pacific branch of the Soldiers' Home, as usual, this year, and the choice has fallen upon Col. James G. C. Lee of the regular army, stationed at San Francisco.

In criticizing the Los Angeles festa, because admission fees were charged to concerts, etc., of course the San Diego Union will bear in mind the fact that Los Angeles people paid their bills, whereas the Cabrillo celebration committee of the Silver Gate is said to still owe hard-working creditors between \$2000 and \$4000.

The Times correspondent at Riverside reports the consolidation in that city of the Riverside and Arlington Railway and the Eighth-street car line companies. Several improvements are to be made in the service and better accommodations will be afforded visitors reaching the city by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railways.

At Chino there has already been planted this season nearly four thousand acres to sugar-beets. About one thousand acres are up and thinned. The Beet-sugar Company at that point has, it is stated, sent a package of sugar-beet seed to Henrietta, Tex., where it will be distributed among the farmers of that section to test the adaptability of soil and climate to the growth of the sugar-beet.

San Diegans are interested in the proposed extension of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix road to Nogales, on the Mexican line. This may mean the cutting off of San Diego as a point of entry for a considerable portion of the traffic of the Southwest, which is some day expected by way of the Nicaragua Canal. If this traffic should be entered at Guaymas, Mex., San Diegans would indeed be disgusted.

It seems that even if the Raymond Hotel is not rebuilt at Pasadena, it won't stop the building of another. There is talk of the building of a large hotel on the "Carmelita" property in that city, so that, in such event, Pasadena will be amply able to provide suitable quarters for its many visitors. A well-appointed and thoroughly-equipped first-class hotel is the first desideratum in these modern days of a large city.

Water, then tree-planting, then crops of fruit to ship to the East, then a railroad. That is the programme devised by intelligent San Diegans. Some of the remnants of the boom population think that a railroad is the first requisite for the advancement of San Diego county. During 1894 only 700 to 800 carloads of freight were shipped out of that county. This is not enough to support a railroad. Produce freight and railroads will be built fast enough.

SPECIAL SALE HURD'S FINE STATIONERY.
Leave orders for visiting cards, wedding announcements, at homes, etc., at 233 S. Spring st. We do all our own work, and satisfaction guaranteed. The Whedon & Webb Co., art engravers and stationers, 233 S. Spring st., 114 W. First st.

NEW POLICE STATION.

The Needs Exceed the Plans Now Being Discussed.

There continues to be considerable feeling manifested in relation to the assertion that unless there be made some provision further than what has been made for the new city jail and police station the quarters will be inadequate.

All the funds which have as yet been provided for this purpose are the \$42,000 received for the property on Second street and the \$40,000 bond proposition to be submitted with other propositions at the special election to be held Friday, making \$82,000 altogether.

This amount, it is said, is not sufficient to erect the kind of a building needed for the purpose. Unless the ground-floor area be larger than heretofore contemplated the space required for the clerk's office, the assembly room, the Chief's and private secretary's offices, the captain's, the detectives, the sergeants, the secretary and for the storage of plunder and of supplies will occupy all that floor except the space required for prisoners and lodgers and for the receiving hospital.

The City Justices' courtrooms, it is stated, will need nearly all of the second floor and there will yet remain to be provided for the female prisoners, including decent quarters for the matron, the juvenile prisoners and rooms for the detention of witnesses.

Besides these there is needed a drill room at least thirty feet by sixty feet in size in which may be had an inexpensive gymnasium apparatus, a library and other conveniences. Officers could sleep in such a room in time of emergency.

It is urged that the cell or tank used for the keeping of lodgers should be entirely disconnected from the tanks where prisoners are kept, thus preventing communication between prisoners and lodgers as is unfortunately the case at present. It would seem, after considering the offices and other accommodations for which space will be needed, that if the building cover but 15,000 square feet of ground space it will need to have three stories.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

FROM APRIL 15 AT

Hotel del Coronado



America's Finest Seaside Resort.

No California Trip Is Complete Until You see Coronado.

129 North Spring St. Coronado Agency, Los Angeles.

AT THE HOTELS.

IN THE CITY.

Capt. R. E. Fleck, editor and proprietor of the Helena, Mont., Daily Herald, arrived in the city yesterday and is quartered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. G. C. Sherman and Mrs. S. M. Hoff of Santa Barbara are among the guests at the Hollenbeck.

H. Rosenbush of Baltimore, Md., is among the arrivals at the Nadeau.

AT SANTA MONICA HOTELS.

Mrs. Irving M. Scott, her niece, Miss Brown, and J. Downey Harvey, San Francisco, are at the Arcadia, where they will remain for some time.

J. W. Scott, the builder of the Arcadia, lunched under the roof of his building on Sunday.

Arthur Young, Chicago, representative of the Bear Valley syndicate, is at the Arcadia.

J. J. Vinson, C. E. Hamilton and P. T. Deane were among the Los Angeles Sunday visitors who registered at the Jackson.

E. W. Barry, Garvanza, has returned to the Arcadia, where he spent a goodly part of last summer. J. Evans, Cincinnati, accompanies him.

J. Weiman, San Francisco, and F. D. Hall, Nebraska, are at the Jackson.

Among Sunday guests at the Arcadia were: W. H. Pilkington, H. M. Russell, Senator L. J. Rose, E. H. O'Melvaun, W. A. Miller, P. L. Larrimore, Los Angeles; W. H. Clark and wife, Santa Barbara; E. Clary, Albuquerque, N. M.; T. J. Edman and wife and Miss R. Moss, Kansas City; and Miss E. W. Horton, Newport, R. I.

AT ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Saturday evening there was quite a party assembled in the social hall of the hotel listening to Miss Hattie Chapman of Los Angeles, who favored the party with a number of selections from "Robin Hood," "Ermine," and other operas. About the room were: Mrs. B. Joseph, Miss Joseph, Miss A. and S. Joseph, Mrs. W. H. Bremer, Miss Helen and Milton Bremer of San Francisco; Mrs. M. J. Wortham, Mrs. W. G. Wortham, Misses Saffie and Gertrude Johnson, W. G. Barrow of Los Angeles, Miss Marian Wortham of Henderson, Ky.; Miss S. S. Freedley, Mrs. John Haug and Mrs. C. Henry Stinson of Norristown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney V. Smith of San Rafael; Mrs. H. H. Goodrich, Miss E. G. Goodrich of Pasadena, Mrs. William Pridham, Mrs. J. E. Plater of Los Angeles, Mrs. Raymond A. Wells of Chicago and E. B. Jennings and wife of San Francisco.

T. V. Wilson, who represents the Aitchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Union Pacific in London, Eng., visited the mountain yesterday.

Ann S. Harper of Denver, Mrs. Anna Reynolds of Washington, D. C., and E. A. Whiting of Sheridan registered Sunday.

A. W. Carrolien of Marmora, Canada, who is a member of the Dominion Parliament, arrived on the mountain yesterday.

Miss Betty of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a party of Los Angeles friends passed yesterday at the hotel.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, Mrs. Cullom, their daughter, Mrs. Ridgley, and Miss Alice Benson were guests of Prof. Lowe Sunday evening, and remained until Monday.

AT SAN DIEGO HOTELS.

Among the Hotel del Coronado arrivals are: John Player, Topeka, Kas.; S. M. Leebowick, St. Mary's, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Carrolien, El Paso, Tex.; Julius M. Goldsmith, Mrs. Heyn, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proddon, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lawrence Williams, James L. King, New York; Dr. and Mrs. A. Peter, Jr., Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Scott Helm, Phoenix; J. C. Taplin, Durango; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Peck, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Eager, W. G. Gallagher, J. W. Vandervoort, Chicago.

The Horton House arrivals include: M. Layme, Springfield, Ill.; J. S. Ship, W. Kingman, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. John A. Herbeck, Springfield, Ohio; Claud V. Smith, Del Mar; F. J. Spencer, Illinois.

Hotel Florence arrivals: Nathan Watts, Indiana; B. McKenzie, Chicago; C. B. Richards, Nebraska; Frank Sargent, Cincinnati; J. B. Wood, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Cooper, Denver; M. E. Pearce, Jr., Kentucky; Horton Longyear and family, Lansing, Mich.

Here! Are You Needing Any?

Of water-pipe and fittings, every kind under the sun that is in any account, we carry an assortment. We also keep rubber hose of every description—hose that will last—and in quantities equal to any demand. We have sprinklers, no house can touch us. We are sole agents for the Wilcox sprinkler, acknowledged to be the best of all. Whatever we sell and recommend is good and will give satisfaction. We pride ourselves on no house in California makes lower prices. W. C. Furber Stove Co., Nos. 159 to 165 North Spring street.

BEST RUBBER HOSE.

The Cass & Smur Stove Company, Nos. 224 and 226 South Spring street, sell the Reverse Rubber Company's brands, best in the world, at 3c, 10c and 12c per foot.

Tissue Paper.

Langsdatter, No. 214 South Broadway.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. RICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

It is intended to make the present summer at Coronado the most attractive for guests in the history of the hotel. Outdoor sports of all kinds and indoor amusements at abundance. Finest hot and cold salt water swimming tanks and surf bathing on the coast.

WE DON'T BET.

Haven't time, but if we did we'd bet our last dollar that our stock of JUVENILE ATTIRE is the largest, best assorted and most stylish, up-to-date stock in Southern California, bar none, all to start. Prices? All prices—anything you want—goods to suit all kinds of pocket-books. New novelties constantly being received by express. Come and see. Convince yourself we keep everything in Boys' Wear 'cept shoes.

London Clothing Co.
HARRIS & FRANK, Props.
119 to 125 N. Spring St.

Grider & Dow's Adams-Street Tract.

Visit this tract and see the many beautiful homes built and in course of construction, and the grand view of the snow-capped mountains.

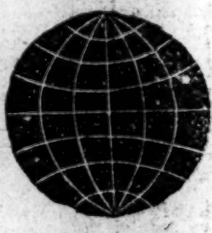
Street improvements alone have cost \$28,000, and we invite comparison with other tracts.

BEAUTIFUL ADAMS STREET. 83 feet wide, and Twenty-eighth street, 100 feet wide, are lined with palms. These streets, as well as Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets and Central avenue, have cement walks and curbs and are graded, graveled and sprinkled.

Shade trees planted on all streets cared for by us.

The soil is a rich sandy loam—no mud. The ground is 80 feet higher than at Grand avenue, the drainage being to the southwest.

See this tract and compare prices and the street improvements with other tracts before buying. Take the Central avenue double-track electric cars at the corner of Second and Spring sts. It is only twelve minutes' ride. Free carriage from our office. Telephone 1299.



Our prices run from \$800 to \$600. No further expense for street improvements. Lots are 50 and 65 feet front and run to alleys. Special terms given to those who will improve at once; small cash payment down; the balance can run.

GRIDER & DOW,

109½ South Broadway.

Dr. Liebig & Co.'s World's Dispensary,

NO. 123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

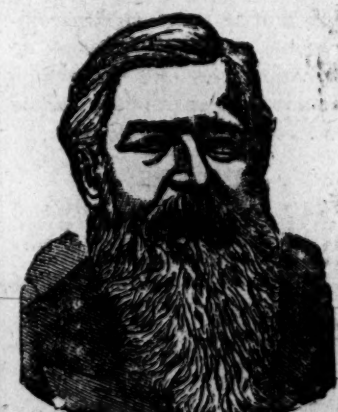
The Oldest Dispensary on the Coast. Established 23 years. In all DISEASES OF MEN.

Not a Dollar need be paid UNTIL CURED.

CATARH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. Special Surgeon from San Francisco Dispensary in constant attendance. Examinations with microscope, including analysis. **FREE TO EVERYBODY.** The poor treated free from 1840 to 1845.

Our long experience enables us to treat the worst case of disease with **ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS.** No matter what your trouble is, come and talk with us, you will not regret it.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



The Latest and Best.

Better Than Imported. **COMMERCIAL** High Grade

HAVANA CIGARS.

COTTOLENE is MADE TO EAT

It is a vegetable product, made from clarified cotton seed oil—as bright, pure and golden as the Southern sunshine in which it grew.

From this clean and appetizing source comes the new food-product, Cottolene, which is fast revolutionizing the art of cooking, and with which, in healthfulness, flavor, adaptability and economy, no other shortening or cooking fat can compare.

IMITATIONS are MADE TO SELL

To sell on the merits of the genuine. To sell by substitution; or by deception. To sell to the injury of the genuine, to the dissatisfaction of the consumer, to the loss of all concerned. If you wish the best food and the best health, you should insist that your cooking be done with genuine Cottolene. Refuse all counterfeits.

Sold in 5 and 1 pound pails.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

ST. LOUIS and Chicago, New York, Boston.



GALLONS FOR 25¢

Not of the preparations of coloring matter and essential oils so often sold under the name of rootbeer, but of the purest, most delicious, health-giving beverage possible to produce. One gallon of Hires is worth ten of the counterfeit kind. Suppose an imitation extract costs five cents less than the genuine Hires; the same amount of sugar and trouble is required; you have one cent a gallon, and get an unhealthful imitation in the end. Ask for HIRE'S and get it.

HIRE'S Rootbeer
THE CHAS. E. HIRSH CO., Philadelphia.

D. D. WHITNEY & CO.



TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS
Mfg. and Re'p'g. 423 S. Spring st.

O. F. Heinzeman, DRUGGIST and CHEMIST,
NORTH MAIN ST., Lanfranco Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephone 60.

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, OR LA GRIPPE
KALMOSAL.
IT IS A SURE CURE.
Ask Your Druggist for it.

J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

IT is the same the world over. Salespeople get tired of some of the best things when they have been in the house for a length of time; that is why the best bargains can always be had in the odds and ends. A sample: Saturday was a rainy day; we took advantage of this and went into the odds and ends. The result: About 200 nightgowns that have been selling for \$2 go Monday to \$1; drawers that have been \$1 go to 50c. Almost any merchant can heap up a lot of old goods and think for a while he is making money; better clear out the odd lots and put the idle capital into quick movers; then there is money being made. This dry goods business is peculiar; quick sellers is where the money is made; slow sellers is where the money is lost; sometimes one overtops the other. Silk bargains and dress goods bargains; the house has been full of them all season; some of the best will be at your disposal this week. Black silk grenadines, were \$2 now \$1; Cheney Bros., best American silks 75c, were \$1 and \$1.25; satin figured China silks, not \$1.50 but 75c, the reduced price; rainbow satin striped pongee silks 75c, down from \$1.50. Intelligent buyers will grab at these silk bargains. Fine silk parasols with steel frames, paragon frames, natural sticks, extra quality, \$1.25 for Monday; finest French satens; the price has always been 40c, 45c and 50c a yard, not so now, the pruning knife has been at work, the price is now for the best styles 25c a yard; fine silk belts with new metal buckles, 25c; finer goods in all colors 50c; side combs and hair ornaments, more than you will find in half a dozen houses; handkerchief bargains, two lots will suffice for the whole, 3 for 10c, in a choice line of colored borders; white and colored borders for ladies and gents, 3 for 25c; it will be many a day before you see their equal. Cape bargains without an equal for new goods; a good assortment in light colors for \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5; blacks in a large assortment \$5, \$6, \$7 up to \$10. More new millinery will be on sale early Monday; the new shapes are coming in, something new almost every day in the millinery line. Plenty of high crown bell-shaped sailors.

Newberry's.

Watch this space. Time will prove which house is "head-quarters" for groceries.

Burnett's Fruit Color Paste. Burnett's Coffee Clearer. Burnett's Essence of Peppermint. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Burnett's Hot Rum.

J. R. NEWBERRY & CO., 216-218 S. Spring St.

JACOBY BRO'S

MONDAY, April 29, 1895.

THE SHOE STORES

Best makers we know of got up our Shoes for spring Wonderfully pretty



and substantially made Shoes. Some of them it is fair to call handsome. Not necessary to pay one extra penny for shoes you buy here. Large buying makes us lower prices. Lower prices to us means lower prices to you.

For Men.

200 pair Men's fine hand-sewed calf shoes that have a right to be \$5 and \$6 are still waiting for you at \$3.00. Johnston & Murphy's Men's finest French Calf Patent Leather Shoes, opera toe and tip at \$6.

For Women.

Women's fine Dongola Button Boots, Philadelphia or razor toes, neat patent leather tips, at \$2.50. Women's hand-turned Dongola Button Boots, kid or cloth top, opera or common-sense lasts, at \$4. The price range for women's Dongola or Tan Oxfords, \$1 to \$6.

Two Shoe Stores—

126 to 130 N. Spring St.

123 N. Main St.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS

A well-dressed man can always be better dressed, and no article of his attire needs the hands and brains of skilled artists more than the shirt part. If one thing in this Furnishing Store is pre-eminent it is the varieties of the Star make Shirts. There is absolutely no question of fit and workmanship; if there

was this advertisement wouldn't have been written.

At \$1—Star White Shirts, shown and regular size fronts, 200 lines, heavy muslin. At \$1.50 and \$1.50—Star White Shirts, that leave nothing wanting; superior work, every way to shirts at like prices.

Stronghold Unlaundered Shirts.

A new invoice of 200 dozen makes the line complete. The price remains the same, \$1.30.

IN THE BOYS' STORE

One of our new converts (a mother) bought a Boy's Zouave Suit here last Friday. She saw it first on Wednesday; liked it, but not the price—\$5; went around town to find as good a Zouave Suit for less money, couldn't, came back.

After she bought we said: "Now, if you change your mind about this, we want you to bring it back and get your money."

By and by the mother will get her boy's hats, shoes and furnishings here.

The price range for Zouave Suits \$1.50 to \$5. This Spring's Style \$1.75 to \$2.

Just in—

Boy's

all

wool

Short

Trousers

Suits,

gray

and

tan,

pin

checks

and dark

gray

invisible

plaids, single

and

double

breasted

shades,

trousers

double

thick

knees,

5 to 15 years \$4.

JACOBY BRO'S

Imported Steam and

Domestic Coal—

Banning Company,

COLUMBIAN COAL, 33 1/2 N. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 100. 323 South Spring Street.

LOS ANGELES NEWS



PASADENA.

NEW HOTEL TO BE BUILT AT CARMELITA PLACE.

Epworth League Workers—Doings of the Temperance Unions—Whist Players—Adelphi Society Meeting.

PASADENA, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) It is said that the Raymond people fail to build a new hotel upon the old site, the probability of which is not contemplated seriously by Pasadena for the general impression is that the hotel will be rebuilt either with Pasadena capital or money from the East—Simone G. Reed will erect a large hotel upon his Carmelita property. Since Mr. Raymond should not rebuild in time to open his house for the next tourist season Mr. Reed will proceed with his plans, and Pasadena may, in the near future, be able to boast of another great tourist hotel. The hotel men are sanguine that another season will see more tourists in California than ever before, for in spite of the dull times of the past winter, their profits have been good. The Hotel Green will close its doors about May 15. It is stated that last summer it kept open at a loss averaging \$700 a month, and will not repeat the experience this season. Its management has been exceedingly satisfactory this season, but the trend of travel is already seaward and mountainward, and tourists are on the wing.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.
There are few cities of the United States where the young people are so largely engaged in church work as in Pasadena, and the organizations of active young church workers here are vigorous and progressive. At the Epworth League Friday evening a social was held by the Epworth League and a method of bringing about sociability was employed which was novel in conception. The company was interrogated regarding the month in which the birthday of the several individuals fell, and the company divided into six corresponding groups, each detachment forming a special committee for the entertainment of all its members, and the plan worked excellently. The following program was rendered: Instrumental solo, Miss Mary Barnhart; recitation, Miss Anna Cogswell; reading, Mrs. A. B. Schuch; Spanish ballad, Mrs. O. B. Schuch.

TEMPERANCE UNIONS.
The temperance meetings in Pasadena the last month have been well attended by strictly temperate people, who never drink anything stronger than water, and who show commendable enthusiasm for the cause. It has been generally held that the practical thinker that the temperance unions really desire to convert the drunkard, they will not confine their efforts to enticing those who do not drink. Every Sunday afternoon a large number of young men lounge about the streets who should be brought under temperance teaching, but could hardly be induced to enter a church building. It has been suggested that street temperance meetings be held, as a sort of half-way moral influence between the Salvation Army and the regular church services, and that a temperance army be formed to make conquest over the tipplers, who, some way or other, succeed in doing the means of gratifying their appetites, even in this temperance town, and do by far the most to fill the records of "fined for disturbing the peace."

PASADENA BREWITTES.
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hertz of East Colorado street entertained some of the local whist players Friday evening, in honor of their visiting friends, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot of San Francisco. Mr. Payot was at one time the president of the Whist Club of San Francisco, and therefore was specially interested in the whist players of Pasadena. Three couples were brought into requisition to duplicate with the following players participated: Mr. and Mrs. Payot, Emil Kayser, Mrs. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Hertel. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the playing, and an enjoyable time was had by all.

At the regular meeting of the Adelphi Society Saturday night the newly-elected officers took their places. They were as follows: President, J. M. Williams; vice-president, Mrs. C. C. Williams; secretary, Maud V. Keyes. An excellent program was rendered, consisting of piano solo, Miss Bonner; "Wrecking of the Hesperus," Mrs. Bonner; "The Starvation," Mrs. Bonner; "Lady of Shalott," Alpha C. Knight; society paper, Miss Cook; "The Death of President Garfield," Royal Turner; "Brimstone Morning," Samuel B. Brown; recitation, S. Allen; "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," Roy Blackman.

The Junior Endeavor Union of Pasadena held a union service at this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, which was well attended in spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, and the Y.M.C.A. meeting at G. O. Howard's was especially interesting to young men, and was addressed by C. C. Reynolds of the Friends Church.

The following pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Cole gave a recital at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon: Misses Calver, Conville, Cathcart, Olden, Streeter, Scott, Parker, Mrs. Blue, Samuel B. Brown, Frank Wellington, Loren Wellington. A marked improvement was noticeable.

At the First Christian Church this morning the Rev. H. C. Ward, who preached an eloquent and thoughtful sermon upon the subject, "There is Yet Much Land to be Possessed."

A number of Pasadena ladies will attend the meeting of the Women's Parliament in Santa Barbara next week. Mrs. Charles Keyes will go as a delegate from the Shakespeare Club.

THE PALMS.
THE PALMS, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) A meeting of the property-owners of this section was held today to discuss the feasibility of the proposed forming of an irrigation district. The general sentiment was against it, and the people will fight bitterly in opposition to the enterprise.

At the rate the company proposes to charge every land-owner would have to pay \$65 per acre for every acre he possessed, whether he utilized the water or not. Should the water company's intentions materialize (which is quite improbable) many would be ready to sell out or give their land away.

There was a pleasant party at the home of Harry Chase Wednesday evening. Mrs. Bander has been very ill, but is now convalescing.

POMONA.

New Hay—Church Social—Fresh Raspberries—Fruit-growers.

POMONA, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) A nice little rain visited Pomona and valley about noon today, falling slowly and gently.

Several loads of new alfalfa hay have been on this market during the week at \$6 per ton, loose.

The members and friends of the Christian Church had a social at the parlors of the L.O.O.F. building Friday night, which was well attended and enjoyed.

The remaining winter tourists now here will nearly all leave during the next few days, and the season will be over.

The Presbyterian "Butterfly Social" took so well that it was continued yesterday and last evening. This speaks well for the management of Mrs. Adams and the many ladies who assisted her in the matter of arrangement, decorations and management of the hall, booths and other paraphernalia connected with the delightful affair.

There were not shares enough represented at the Loop & Meserve water meeting this afternoon to create a quorum.

Hence the meeting was postponed to the same place and hour next Saturday.

There have been several lawsuits made to the several canyons above Pomona this week, one of them to Live Oak canyon today, which gave the young people a full hour of the nice spring shower this afternoon.

The Pomona market has had fresh raspberries on sale for the past two days. The school work will be resumed on Monday.

R. A. Rothrock has moved to his new residence southeast of town and Mr. Stewart of Los Angeles will occupy the place just vacated.

F. Schwan & Son will send their last for the season tonight, its destination being Columbus, O.

Deciduous fruit-growers should not forget the meeting on Tuesday morning next, at the Pomona Exchange rooms, Postoffice Block.

HOLYOKE ALUMNAE.

The Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association of Southern California held its third annual meeting at Pomona Thursday, April 27.

There were present twenty-three ladies, representing many different classes; silver-haired matrons whose connection with "the old red tree" dates back to the days when Miss Lynde was at the helm, down to the fresh, bright-eyed young girl of the class of '94, who knows Mt. Holyoke as the "college," and displaying the young and the old in the most of her classmates, attired in scholastic caps and gowns.

The morning hour was devoted to business, the most important of which was the election of officers for the coming year.

The officers of the preceding year were re-elected. This having been done, the advantage over similar associations in the country in favor of president Miss Helen Peabody, whose first year at the Mt. Holyoke Seminary was a life.

Life, who, as principal of Western Female Seminary for more than thirty years, has been so closely identified with the cause of education for women.

The roll-call brought out many pleasing reminiscences of the old days, and furnished abundant proof that those who remain true to the Seminary as a plain brick building, with north and south wings, cheerful quite as warm and appreciative regard for it as those who have enjoyed the Seminary as a place of study and observation, will still have an art gallery.

A sumptuous dinner was served at noon in private dining-rooms in the Hotel Palomar. The graceful arrangement of sprays of roses and trailing vines on table and mantel was a compliment to the ladies, and the banquet was a long and interesting one.

During the afternoon session those present listened to the reading of a paper by the president in memory of Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, the class of '45, who, on January 18, fell asleep in Jesus, just six months before those of her classmates who have since died.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

SHOOTING CONTEST FOR GOLD MEDAL AT SANTA ANA.

Postoffice Opened at San Juan Hot Springs to be Named Talega—Y. M. C. A. Society—Other News.

SANTA ANA, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) A large number of "good shots" assembled at the range on West First street Saturday afternoon to witness the contest at blue rocks on the Orange county gold medal, last won by Ed Vaughn from Clarence Parker. The shoot was at twenty-five blue rocks, and resulted as follows:

Ed Vaughn, 21; C. F. Parker, 18; D. F. Price, 16; Elmer Mason, 21; F. E. Prout, 18; L. N. Orsward, 15; Thomas Kerr, 18. Vaughn and Mason having the score of 21, they again faced the trap in a "shoot-off" at five birds. Mason bringing the bull number, while Vaughn only broke three. Mason now holds the medal. It must be won three times before becoming the winner's personal property.

ANOTHER NEW POSTOFFICE.
Orange county has another new postoffice, the papers having passed through the mails yesterday from Washington establishing an office at San Juan Hot Springs, its name to be Talega, after etta Morris as postmistress. An application was made for the office to be given the same name as that of the settlement.

"Talega" Mr. Manning, Jr. of the general rule of the government in giving no new office more than one single name, the application was rejected and instructions were sent back to select a new name. "Talega" was then chosen.

The name is of Spanish origin and there is, at the present time, a small mountain stream or creek running near by the site of the new office.

The route is already established so that parties desiring mail to go to San Juan Hot Springs may direct it to Talega, Orange county, Cal.

COUNTY BRIEVITIES.
W. S. Manning of London is announced to speak tomorrow (Monday) evening in Royal Hall at 8 o'clock on the subject of "Fruit Diet."

The lecture will be given by the author of the book, "Fruit Diet," and is a firm believer in the use of more fruit as food and less bread and other grain products. The lecture will be the first of its kind ever delivered in this city.

(Orange Post.) Some of the citizens of Santa Ana express the opinion that no use will ever be made of the water power at the water power at Olive for electric light purposes. They believe the move was made solely to defeat bonds for the city to put in a water power.

The little town of Tustin is proud of the fact that the late death in the town among children of school age the past year, a rather remarkable incident when it is considered that the school's record for the past year shows three hundred or more school children in the district.

A half inch or more of rain fell in this city at an early hour this morning, but it was not enough to do much good. A stiff breeze prevailed from the ocean, mountainward, the moisture to new-mown hay was but little if any harm.

According to the census just completed in Fullerton that town will be entitled to one more teacher in its public school the coming year. There will probably be one more teacher added in the high school, also.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a Y.M.C.A. society in this city. A meeting will be held in the Christian Church, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock to perfect the organization.

Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Burrows spent Sunday at San Diego, Mr. Burrows filling the Episcopal office in that city during the morning services.

David Hewes of San Francisco has been here the past week looking after his landed interests in the vicinity of El Modena.

Rev. J. P. Stoops has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tustin, to take effect July 1, 1895.

It is estimated that the Placencia orange-growers' Association will have about thirty carloads of fruit to ship East.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.
Wheelmen to Have a New Athletic Park.

RIVERSIDE, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) Riverside promises to have a new athletic park. The wheelmen of the city have placed the raising of money in the hands of a strong committee of five to solicit subscriptions for a new athletic park.

The committee is composed of W. A. Correll, secretary of the water company; J. A. Simms, a director of the First National Bank, and a member of the City Trustees; S. J. Castleman, president of the First National Bank; H. T. Hays, cashier of the Orange-growers' Bank; and I. S. Logan, Deputy County Recorder. Subscription papers have already been taken.

The intention is to lease the grounds for a number of years. When completed, the bicycle track will be the best in the State, and will be a great benefit to the city.

A. M. Aldrich, a horticulturist of this city, fell from a ladder Friday afternoon while picking oranges and broke a bone of one of his legs and dislocated an ankle.

H. Nafziger has returned from his trip to Denver, where he has done so much, for which the orange-growers of the whole of Southern California will be thankful in securing a reduction of the rate on oranges from 90 cents to 60 cents a one-third cut. He is more than ever welcome to Riverside, where he has done many good things to advance the city.

Judge Noyes of Riverside, and Judge Campbell of San Bernardino traded benches Saturday, because of a case being on in San Bernardino in which Judge Campbell was disqualified from sitting.

The remains of Charles Stanley, who committed suicide in Los Angeles Friday, after shooting his wife, were brought to Riverside Saturday evening by his uncle, Charles Hanks of this city, and will be interred Sunday from the undertaking parlors of George F. Ward.

Marshall, the man who shot and killed Hamilton and Lawson at San Jacinto on April 1, was up in the Superior Court Saturday morning and pleaded not guilty. He was represented by R. E. Riedsoe, attorney of San Bernardino. May 6 was fixed on as the time for his trial.

On Suspicion.
Special Officer King of the Santa Fe detective service yesterday arrested H. B. Nolan, after whose name on the police register appears the mysterious word, "suspicion." Little could be learned of the case, but it is understood that Nolan is suspected of being the man who placed an obstruction on the Santa Fe track a few days ago in Pasadena, with the evident purpose of train-wrecking.

SLUMBER SONG.
Sweet and low
The cool winds blow,
The sun is sinking in the west,
While lowing herds
Proclaim the time of grateful rest.

Cool and low
The night winds blow,
Come, my love, and slumber with me,
Set the white sails
To catch the gales,
And let him into dreamland float.

These rock and row,
Wave up and down,
As past the sandman's tale we glide
The fine sand flies
And crowd my eyes,
Till he can scarcely open them wide.

Softly and slow
Softly and slow,
While day's dreamy shores grow dim,
And faint and far,
As from yon star,
Echoes the boatman's evening hymn.

Till near at hand
Loose and low,
Whose poppy-laden breezes steep
In soft repose:
My babe has reached the realms of sleep.

There is an "Old Woman of the Woods" in Tennessee, who lives alone, nobody knows exactly where, and always shrieks like mad at sight of children.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Fruits of the Earth in Great Abundance.

SANTA BARBARA, April 28.—(Special Correspondence.) Santa Barbara markets are commencing to put on their summer luxuries. Strawberries of superb quality have been in such abundant supply during the past week that they have been selling at 54 cents a basket, and on Thursday dropped to 5 cents, at which price thousands of baskets were consumed for table use. Lettuces are beginning to come in, and are of a finer quality and a larger size than last year's crop, but so far sell for 10 cents a pound and move slowly. The first cherries of the season, imported from the north, appeared on Saturday, but sold at so high a price that they were as a rule bought in small parcels. Asparagus appears to be plentiful, but still retails at 1-1/2 cents per pound. Green peas, lettuce, radishes, Swiss chard, cauliflower, spinach, young onions and the ordinary root crops are in full supply, and everywhere excellent quality are everywhere offered. Cucumbers are brought down from the north, but cold storage or long carriage seems to cause a deterioration in the quality of the product, and a really good product will not be in our stalls until the rapidly maturing vines in our local gardens commence to bear. Beans are new, and in very more abundant supply, and grape fruit from Riverside is yet seen.

DECIDUOUS CROPS.
The prospects of the deciduous fruit crops in this section are good. The season will be unusually early. Apples are already in large quantities, and the quality is good. The schoolboys call "agaves," and early peaches are as large as English walnuts. Grapes are blossoming, and in some favored spots the precocious bunches of the first crop of figs is already half-way to maturity; yet late apples and pear trees are still beautiful with bloom.

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Opening—Mrs. E. Braseman of Washington, D. C., will, in parlors of the Hollenbeck Hotel, commencing Monday, display a part of her exhibit, for which she received the highest award at the Columbian Exposition, a medal and diploma. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine my beautiful art embroidery.

A large sectional map of the nine southern counties of California, elegantly mounted, given away on every subscription to the Daily Times, or with one year's subscription to the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror, and \$1 additional.

Fire Insurance—Burr and Son, small four policies direct to our office; we will rewrite them at heavy cut rates. Solid indemnity guaranteed. New Zealand Insurance Company, Frank E. Walsh, manager, No. 105 South Broadway.

Ladies, attend the special sale of switches of beautiful quality, for \$2 and upwards. Salons de Paris, No. 23 South Spring street, telephone 125.

C. D. Howry, funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, shipped the remains of Charles H. Stanley to Riverside yesterday for interment.

Wanted, carpenter to furnish labor for three small houses for fifteen acres land in San Fernando Valley. E. box 95, Times office.

If you want a nice, stylish shoe that will wear at reasonable price, try The Queen Shoe Store, No. 162-164 North Main street.

Kragels & Brees, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Telephone No. 243. Don't fail to attend C. M. Stevens' auction ads in today's paper.

Hammam baths—No. 230 S. Main street. Buy Barden's shoes. Free admission daily. Dr. Samuel M. Slocum, Podiatrist, Black New cherries at Althouse Bros.

An Italian named Menotti Sarnano got himself arrested yesterday for discharging a stream inside the city limits.

Martin McMahon was arrested early Sunday morning for disturbing the peace. It was Martin's Saturday-night jag that got him into trouble.

Dr. J. E. Cowles, whose life has been despaired of by his family and friends for several days past, was reported to be a "little better yesterday." He is suffering from erysipelas and blood poisoning.

H. C. Galbraith was booked yesterday at the police station for medical treatment. Galbraith is said to be addicted to the opium habit, and this is the first time that he has required the services of the police surgeon.

While engaged in the work of shifting an engine on the turn-table in the Terminal yards yesterday, Chris Hanson, a fireman, allowed the fingers of one hand to get caught in such a way that three of them were badly smashed.

THE SHERIFF RETURNED.

But He Did Not Bring Back His Bird.

Sheriff Burr returned to the city last evening as quietly as he went away Friday a week ago. He alighted from the Santa Fe train at Downey avenue and rode to the St. Elmo Hotel on a cable car. El Hammond, the defaulting County Tax Collector was not a fellow-passenger with him, neither was any other prisoner visible.

In an interview with a Times reporter a few minutes after his arrival, the Sheriff declined at first to say anything about his trip. The newspapers had already said too much about it. He was somewhat surprised soon after his arrival in Denver to learn through The Times that he had gone there after El Hammond. He said that part of the rumor was incorrect. El Hammond was not the man he went after, but who the culprit was he would not say.

The Sheriff, although refusing to discuss the matter further, tacitly admitted that he had been misled by information as to the man he wanted. However, he expected to get the fugitive yet. For the present it was best for the press not to know who the individual is.

Changing the subject, Mr. Burr said he had had a very pleasant trip, but was glad to get back to Los Angeles. California was, according to his liking, the best State yet, and he could not see how even a criminal could leave California to take up his residence in Colorado or any other less favored State. Denver, he said, impressed him as being a beautiful and enterprising city, but it is on the decline, having lost at least \$5,000 population in the past year, and the silver industry set in. He thinks at the present rate of growth, Los Angeles will soon overtake Denver.

As Mrs. Burr was waiting to interview her husband herself, the reporter made his exit and left the genial Sheriff to tell his better half all about his trip and why he did not capture his man.

A RESTAURANT RACKET.

The Spanish Diner Who Created Much Trouble.

A Chinese restaurant on Upper Main street was the scene of a lively fracas yesterday evening. It did not last long, but the fray was furious while it lasted. Charley Wun Lung was catering to the Spanish youth who dropped into the joint for supper. The bill of fare did not contain what the young man craved for, or else Charley's cooking was not to his taste. At any rate he picked a quarrel with the Celestial and followed it up by throwing all the dishes at Charley's head. Charley managed to dodge all the missiles except a plate which caught him on the cheek bone and chipped off enough of it to leave that feature of his physiognomy less prominent than is characteristic of the Mongolian race. Officer Pawling appeared on the scene, just after the assailant had made his escape. Charley says he knows the culprit and will swear out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of battery today.

Broke the Sabbath.

About 5 p.m. yesterday Detective Auble made a descent on a saloon at the corner of First and Los Angeles streets, where the Sunday-closing ordinance was being violated. He found F. Dobner, the bartender, and took him into custody. "Dobner said he kept open on orders from the proprietor. He put up \$20 bail and was released.

Cut Rate Fire Insurance.

Bring your policies to the office of A. C. Gould, No. 117 Broadway, corner Second, and get a guaranteed policy at less than half price in the best companies and money in the market.

Dr. Edward J. Hadfield, Physician and surgeon, 215-217 Broadway, Tel. 125. Residence, 533 Olive, Tel. 114.

Supply Houses Can Obtain Addresses of probable customers from the Press Clipping Bureau, No. 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

A CHEAP FAMILY ST. L.

For distilling drinking-water. Get circular. F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

The finest dressing for the hair. Produces vigorous growth, cleanses the scalp and cures dandruff, and gives the appearance of softness, abundance and beauty so much desired. Your druggist keeps it. Sale & Son, No. 230 South Spring street.

ASK your druggist for "Over Night Cera Cure." Every box guaranteed to cure.

DR. WARD, 42 South Broadway, Tel. 142.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

DR. T. L. BURNETT, WHILE FISHING, MET HIS DEATH.

Another Tragedy in the Torrent of the San Gabriel—The Exact Cause of the Accident is Not Known.

The treacherous San Gabriel River yesterday claimed another victim. Dr. T. L. Burnett, surgeon of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, was drowned in that water canyon, back of Azusa, where the river is a rushing torrent. The particulars of the accident are somewhat meager, but the facts that are known are sufficiently sad.

Dr. Burnett and his wife drove by buggy to Azusa Thursday, whence the former departed on one of his frequent fishing trips up the San Gabriel Canyon, and the latter returned by train to this city. The doctor, who was an ardent fisherman, went up to Fowler's camp, about fifteen miles from Azusa, and a region well known to disciples of Isak Walton for the sport afforded by the mountain trout.

Yesterday morning Dr. Burnett and two companions proceeded further up the stream to seek their anticipated sport, the former going quite a ways in advance of the others. While the two companions were thus making progress along the rocky stream they were "horrified at the sight of the body of the doctor washed down by the torrent before their eyes. They caught and landed the body, but life was extinct. According to the best witnesses attainable, no one saw Dr. Burnett fall into the stream, and the cause is purely a matter of conjecture. He wore at the time a heavy overcoat, which, if lost, would have impeded his efforts to save himself even if he had not been stunned by a fall upon the rocks.

Word was at once carried to Azusa, whence it was telephoned to Coroner Campbell in this city at noon yesterday. The Coroner went at once to Azusa, where he gave instructions about bringing in the body, which must be accomplished on a stretcher, only a narrow trail leads to the scene of the accident. The body will arrive in this city some time this morning.

T. B. Burnett, general manager of the Terminal Railway, who is the father-in-law and cousin of the deceased, was with a party of invited guests, inspecting the harbor at San Pedro when the news of the accident reached him. The doctor's wife was a member of the party, but the sad news was kept from her until she had arrived at her home. In the meantime there was nothing to be done but to glean the particulars as brought back by the Coroner, and await the arrival of the remains.

Dr. T. L. Burnett, the deceased, was a young man of much promise of advancement in his profession, and had many friends. He was married about a year ago to the daughter of General Manager Burnett, and she keenly feels her loss. The funeral will be held Tuesday from the residence of T. B. Burnett on Twenty-third street, at an hour to be announced later. The remains will be cremated in conformity with an expressed wish of the deceased.

COUNCIL FORECAST.

Some Things the Board May Do Today.

Today's session of the City Council, it is thought, may provide some amusement. It may not be so amusing for the Councilmen, however, as for the people who look on. The matter over which it is expected there will be raised something between a small riot and a big warfare is a communication from the Police Commissioner recommending the repeal of the restaurant liquor license ordinance, and also recommending the changing of the present ordinance so that it shall be compulsory for saloons to be closed on Sundays and after midnight.

Another recommendation from the Police Commissioner will be that an ordinance be adopted prohibiting saloons from being conducted within a distance of 500 feet from any park or schoolhouse.

The Sewer Committee will recommend that the City Engineer be directed to have the portions of the Hollenbeck Park sewer which have not been taken up patched from the inside. If this method of stopping the leaks should prove effectual it is thought there will be little objection to it, as it would be comparatively inexpensive.

Whether the leaks can be stopped in this manner remains to be demonstrated. There are about 1500 line feet of the sewer running through the bed of the lake, and the City Engineer has been instructed to excavate and relay but 400 feet.

The Land Committee is to present a recommendation that the proposals received for the sale to the city of sites for a city jail be rejected, and that new proposals be advertised for. It is thought that it will be ordered that the new advertisement call for a ground space not only large enough for the building, but also sufficient to provide stable accommodations sufficient for horses used in connection with the police department.

Appeal for Nebraska.

A committee of citizens of Ewing, Neb., has issued a circular appealing to the citizens of other States for aid in this, their year of distress. Contributions should be addressed to the Bank of Ewing, Ewing, Holt county, Neb.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY



Cuticura Soap
A refined complexion must use Cuticura's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

New Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods and Felt and Straw Hats to be Closed Out at Once at Actual Cost.
Monday, April 29th, I shall commence to close out at cost my entire stock of gents' furnishing goods and hats. All goods are new, having been bought within the past sixty days; no shelf-worn goods to be offered. From May 15th the Parry Shirt Company will be prepared to do first-class, high-grade custom shirt work and will handle in connection therewith a full line of men's underwear, hosiery, collars and cuffs.

A. H. PARRY,
248 South Spring St.

DEATH RECORD.

PARKER—April 28th, Lewis Parker, aged 56 years. Funeral from residence, 210 Winston street at 2 p.m. Monday, April 29th. Friends are invited. (San Francisco papers please copy.)
MILNER—Saturday night, April 27th, John Milner, dearly beloved husband of Anna Milner, aged 61 years, a native of Germany. Funeral to be Tuesday morning. Notice of time will appear in these columns on Tuesday.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at their hall, No. 23 South Main street, to attend the funeral of Brother J. B. Wagner, at 12 m. Monday, April 29, 1895. All members required to attend. By order of R. N. Lewis, Master Workman.

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented; no charge to customers. Zobel's, 219 S. Spring.

C. D. HOWRY

Leading Funeral Director

FIFTH & BROADWAY.

SIEGEL

The Hatter

Go To the East To the West To the Town

That You Like Best,

....But

Go to Siegel's

First

If you need a Hat. You will find a larger stock; you will find lower prices; and when you get a Hat of Siegel you won't be ashamed to go anywhere.

Siegel

The Hatter

Under Nadeau Hotel.

GO TO THE EAST TO THE WEST TO THE TOWN

THAT YOU LIKE BEST,BUT GO TO SIEGEL'S FIRST

IF YOU NEED A HAT. YOU WILL FIND A LARGER STOCK; YOU WILL FIND LOWER PRICES; AND WHEN YOU GET A HAT OF SIEGEL YOU WON'T BE ASHAMED TO GO ANYWHERE.

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SIEGEL

THE HATTER

Shoes

of the best make at correct prices is what the people desire. Our immense patronage is conclusive proof we are correct on both points, our fixed rule of "Money Back" if you discover a single thing unsatisfactory works without a jar. The trade keeps guessing still how we name such prices.



SPECIAL TODAY

\$3.00 Pair.

Ladies Tan Goat

Oxford with Hand Turned Soles.

SPECIAL TODAY

\$1.50 a Pair.

Ladies' Tan

Crome Kid Laced With L.V. Heel and New Razor Toe, WRIGHT & PETERS.

SPECIAL TODAY

\$5.00 Pair.

Ladies' Tan Goat

L.V. Heel Oxford Toe With Hand Turned Soles.

SPECIAL TODAY

\$2.50 Pair

No such values have ever been offered in shoe leather; quantity unlimited.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST

FOR FITTING

CORDOVAN, FRENCH & DANIELS CALF.

\$4.95 FINE CALF & KANGAROO

\$3.45 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 22 WORKINGMEN'S

EXTRA FINE

\$2.95 21 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES

LADIES

\$3.95 22 1/2 BEST DONGOLA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOE HOUSE, 129 W. First street.

L. W. GODIN, 104 N. Spring st.

ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE, 105 N. Spring

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE HOUSE, 129 W. First street.

THE EYE IS A SEER.

But not a Prophet, nor are we Prophets, but we can tell you now that, if you neglect your eyes, your sight will become injured and you will be the loser by it. Your intelligence cannot be so late. Our ability to do so, and our various departments for executing your orders accurately and promptly, are at your disposal; the former gratis, the latter at moderate charges. Our reputation is established since 1885.

PACIFIC OPTICAL CO.,

167 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

S. G. MARSHALL, Prop.

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PACIFIC OPTICAL CO.,

167 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Chicago Daily News, President; CHARLES W. KNAPP, St. Louis Republic; ALBERT J. BARR, Pittsburgh Post; FREDERICK DRISCOLL, St. Paul Pioneer Press; JAMES E. SCRIPPS, Detroit Tribune; FRANK B. NOYES, Washington Star; EUGENE H. PERDUE, Cleveland Leader; M. H. DE YOUNG, San Francisco Chronicle; E. H. BUTLER, Buffalo News; CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia North American; THOMAS G. RAPIER, New Orleans Picayune; S. S. CARVALHO, New York World.

The Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in existence, is made the subject of an extended historical sketch in the Pittsburgh Post of March 31, 1895. As everything connected with that association is a matter of public interest, and as the Los Angeles Times is a franchise member of the organization, holding a full ninety-year contract, we reproduce the essential portions of the sketch, adding thereto material facts of history. On the Associated Press, in the largest measure, the people of this continent depend for reports of all events happening throughout the world. So extended, in fact, at the present day, are the ramifications of this great news-gathering and news-distributing organization that the nations of Europe are becoming largely dependent on it for the news of what is occurring within their own boundaries, as through its agencies the people of those countries learn of occurrences of immediate importance to them much earlier than their own local news organizations make them known. The Associated Press has ceased, consequently, to have any news boundaries; it encompasses the globe, and by the globe alone are its limits defined.

While reproducing almost in its entirety the interesting sketch of the Associated Press published in the Pittsburgh Post, there are some other historical events in its existence which The Times now for the first time makes known to the world. They concern one of the most critical periods in the history of the Associated Press, resulting as they did in the complete overthrow of the New York Associated Press, once the dominant press organization of the United States, the entire disruption of the California Associated Press, which, up to 1883, had absolute control of the gathering and distribution of press news on the Pacific Coast; the absorption of all the territory of the Pacific Coast by the Western Associated Press, and which fact was the remote, if not the immediate, cause of the death of James W. Simonton, for many years the absolute head and general agent of the New York Associated Press, with headquarters in New York city.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Covering the Period Since the War of the Rebellion.

The Associated Press of the United States, says the Pittsburgh Post, is the greatest and most thoroughly-organized news-gathering system in the world. Its membership comprises the most reputable and enterprising journals of the republic. Its agents are active day and night in every quarter of the habitable globe, and its dispatches detail all the important and interesting events of each twenty-four hours. Through its thousands of miles of leased wires, and its ocean cables, the latest movement on the political chess-board at Washington city, and the coup d'etat of a European statesman are side by side with the story of a battle in the Yellow Sea. Commerce, diplomacy, politics, intrigue, all the thousand and one developments of human progress and human passion which go to

make up the daily life of a world, are mirrored in its news. Holding an unrivaled position among the agencies which help to shape the newspapers of the present, the story of its organization, its development, its vicissitudes and its triumphs cannot fail to interest those who perceive the epoch-making work of American journalism. When the first combination of newspaper publishers for the more economical collection and handling of telegraph news was formed, American journalism was in what may be termed a primitive condition. The telegraph did not reach Pittsburgh from the East until 1846, and the accomplishment of that feat meant tremendous exertion on the part of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company. Important telegraph news was carried west from Pittsburgh by fast riders, changing horses every ten miles, to Steubenville, Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati. The papers, farther west secured their news from more fortunate exchanges.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION. The war of the rebellion greatly hastened the development of Western newspapers, and it is to the great spirit then awakened that the foundation of the Associated Press of today is due. Until 1863 the New York Associated Press controlled the inland press by supplying it with a telegraphic report covering very briefly domestic affairs, and assuming to give a budget of foreign news. The organization comprised the following journals, as published in New York city: The Tribune, Sun, Times, World, Herald, Journal of Commerce and Express. With these papers were associated journals of the larger cities throughout New York State, connected together as the New York State Press.

These two organizations for many years kept a tight and united grasp on the news services for all the papers published in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The association was founded originally on the sound belief that all newspapers wanted such news as the doings of Congress, meetings of conventions, etc., and that it was cheaper for a large number of papers to bear mutually the cost of collecting this news than for one or two. But the idea was gradually abandoned as to its mutual advantage, and the association was dissolved. It was then found that the cost of collecting this news, thus giving the seven papers of New York city all the news for nothing.

It may not be out of place to recall here that this is precisely what the United Press was trying to do again in its recent attempt to break down the Associated Press. The United Press is controlled by a few papers in New York city. It was the aim of men in the service of these papers to get all the news of the United States under the control of the United Press, so that they should not be forced to provide a free wire service to get all the news of the United States under the control of the United Press, but in addition should be taxed sufficiently to pay handsome dividends to the New York moguls. But the issue fought and won 30 years ago has been fought and won again, and the Associated Press is more powerful and enterprising today than ever in its history. Unlike the United Press, it seeks no dividends. Its financial management involves but a single principle, viz: an equitable apportionment of operating expenses.

WESTERN PUBLISHERS DISSATISFIED. Another source of dissatisfaction with the Western publishers thirty years ago was found in the fact that the news furnished by the Associated Press of New York was not suited to the needs of papers beyond the Ohio. New York business men were interested in the eastern markets, but Western readers were not; or, at least, if they were to some extent, they were

more interested in the commercial news of Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis. The latter the New York Associated Press would not furnish, chiefly because the Western papers were paying for the news for New York papers, the New York readers wanted information on the condition of the markets of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Moreover, the Western papers, doing so much to fill the coffers of the Associated Press, justly thought themselves entitled to a share in the management of the body. As Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, put it, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

But every attempt by the Western publishers to get a voice in the affairs of the New York Associated Press was met with a refusal. Many other causes of discontent existed, but for some time the Western newspapers withheld from action through fear of the consequences of a break with the older organization. The federated journals were long established; they were compactly organized, and had, by long business intercourse with the existing telegraph companies, obtained a



HORACE WHITE, First Vice-President Associated Press.

commanding position, altogether imaginary, in the eyes of the West. A CHANGE COMES. The days of war wrought a change. Such papers as the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and Enquirer, Chicago Tribune and Louisville Courier covered the stirring events of the four years' struggle fully as well, and in some instances, far better than the journals of New York city. These special enterprises in the publication of news were commenced by these papers, with the result that the idea of a supercilious regard for the prowess of the New York Associated Press fell from their eyes.

Correspondence between various Western publishers resulted in meetings at Indianapolis, Ind. and Dayton, O., in 1863 and 1864, looking to a separate news-gathering organization for the protection of Western interests. At the Indianapolis meeting there were present the following gentlemen: Mr. Haldeman of the Louisville Courier, Mr. Osborne of the Louisville Journal, Mr. Medill of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Walker of the Detroit Free Press, Mr. Knapp of the St. Louis Republic, Mr. Fairbanks of the Cleveland Herald, Mr. Cowles of the Cleveland Leader, Richard Smith of the Gazette, and Mr. Foster of the Commercial, Cincinnati; Mr. Bickham of the Dayton Journal, and Mr. Holloman of Indianapolis. There was no business of importance transacted at this meeting beyond the appointment of an Executive Committee, with Joseph Medill as chairman, which was to represent the Western publishers in all negotiations with the New York Associated Press.

SEPARATE ASSOCIATION. The first definite step toward organ-

izing a separate association was taken at a meeting in Cincinnati in the latter part of 1864. After the question was thoroughly discussed, the following proposition, substantially as it stands, was adopted: "That arrangements should be made allowing newspaper establishments with large resources and enterprising dispositions to obtain more news by telegraph than the proprietors of papers with small revenues, and who were wanting in an enterprising spirit, could or would pay for."

With this pointed reference to the inefficiency of the New York Associated Press, a report of Mr. Medill's committee was adopted, advising the expediency of incorporating the Western papers in an associated press. It was decided that application should be made to the Michigan and State Legislature of Michigan, and the work of procuring the charter was intrusted to Mr. Walker of the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Walker succeeded. The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature and approved March 21, 1865; and on November 22 of that year the first regular meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at Louisville. At this gathering the following instructions were wired to the association's agent in New York city, and they are reproduced here as indicating thoroughly the spirit of the present Associated Press in gathering the news at this time:

- "1. Telegraph reports are interesting in proportion as they are reliable; therefore nothing should be telegraphed that is manifestly sensational merely."
- "2. Reports should be prepared with a view to presenting facts as briefly as possible, consistently with their importance, and without superfluous details."
- "3. It is not desirable that importance should be attached to statements merely because they are telegraphed to New York papers. Nor is it our wish that the editorial comments of New York papers be telegraphed, except on rare occasions, when such views really be of the greatest public concern."
- "4. As a rule, our agent should compile in concise shape all important items of news, without giving credit to papers, except in cases where the paper is an essential part of the statement transmitted."

The restiveness of the Western publishers over the loss continued and ruthless dominance of the New York idea in American journalism is thoroughly manifested in the third resolution, and its bold avowal proved the determination of the men interested in the new association.

FULL-FLEDGED SYSTEM.

The next year was notable as the one in which the infant organization threw off its swaddling clothes and became a full-fledged news-gathering system, able to compete with the New York rival. The Western Associated Press filed the following bill of grievances against the older organization as a cause for separation: "1. That the rule compelling all papers to submit any special telegrams it may have to all the other papers before publishing them prevented a display of individual enterprise, and gave to sloping journals an unjust equality with their more wide-awake contemporaries."

"2. That the reports of the New York Associated Press were made wholly in the interest of the proprietors of the seven New York papers."

"3. That, as the outside papers were taxed pro rata for the cost of all the reports, which included marine reports from the Atlantic and Pacific coast, local legislative and political intelligence at great length, cable announcements of the arrival and departure of vessels from foreign ports, and of markets wanted only by the commercial classes of New York, they paid largely in excess of what was just and what would be required to procure the news adapted to the wants and tastes of their own (Western Associated) customers."

"4. That by controlling the making of market reports they made the commercial

reports of the rest of the United States unjustly dependent upon those of New York."

"5. That while all these expenses were lumped in what was called 'the cost of the original collection of news,' and were paid to the outside papers pro rata, no member of the outside press was permitted access to the accounts."

"6. That this monopoly of management enabled the New York Associated Press to prevent the establishment of newspapers elsewhere."

In a word, the Western men felt that a new world had sprung up beyond the Ohio since the New York association was organized, a world of which the New York papers seemed to know nothing or would take no heed; and that, as publishers keeping abreast of their age, they had to meet the requirements of their constituency as to news, and they had set out to gain this end, but were yet disposed to be reasonable with the New York organization. Accordingly, the following basis of exchange of news was submitted to the directors of the Western Associated Press, held in Cincinnati, November 19, 1865:

"Resolved, that the Western Associated Press will furnish to the New York Associated Press, at a point to be agreed upon, all news and markets of such general interest to be telegraphed to the press of the country from the West and Southwest, in exchange for the news collected from the East and Canada."

REJECTED THE PROPOSITION.

The New York Associated Press rejected this and all other overtures, and evinced a determination to continue the old methods. At this juncture the Western Associated Press secured the services of D. H. Craig, an able and energetic organizer and newspaper editor, who had for many years been connected with the New York organization as its general agent. But the most decisive action was taken at the meeting held in New York City, December 12, 1866. Here the members voted to sever all relations with the New York association, and a committee of three was appointed to correspond with the associated publishers outside of New York State, and the newspapers in New York not connected with the Associated Press, with the view to organize a United States Associated Press.

From this point the new organization grew rapidly. Numbers of the Eastern papers joined, and the new association became with the New York Associated Press that it was soon obliged to cry for peace. A communication was sent by the New Yorkers to the directors of the Western Associated Press, asking for terms of a settlement. This was favorably received, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Medill, Smith and Walker was appointed to represent the Western association in the negotiations. Weeks of diplomatic parleying followed, and after much discussion a basis for the collection and exchange of Eastern and Western news was adopted, in keeping with the resolution previously adopted and noted above. Gen. Anson Slinger, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, rendered the committee invaluable assistance, his familiarity with the news service standing them in good stead. The committee's report was adopted and the labor of extending the organization rapidly pushed. The two associations worked together in more or less harmony for years, the general management being in the hands of an executive committee composed of representatives of both bodies.

SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

Interpolating at this point, The Times presents a sketch of history not generally known, and which are now published here for the first time.

What followed, immediately subsequent to the foregoing, are matters well understood by only a few persons who at the time had close relations with the Western Associated Press.

The arrangement referred to above between the two associations continued to work with more or less harmony until 1882. In the interval the Western Associated Press had been growing rapidly and increasingly running on a more or less independent basis. New papers were being established all through the Western and Southwestern States, and all of them having the means necessary to pay for a telegraph press service were joining the association. On the other hand, the New York Associated Press had remained nearly stationary. The result was that by the year 1882 the relative conditions which had existed when the above-mentioned working arrangement between the two associations was entered into had entirely changed. The Western Associated Press had outgrown in membership, strength and importance the New York Associated Press, and it was not therefore unnatural that the directors of it should have sought from time to time to make such changes in the agreement with the New York association as were more in conformity with the existing conditions of the two associations made. But to all such propositions the New York Associated Press turned a deaf



J. D. McLEAN, Second Vice-President Associated Press.

ear, and quietly but firmly declined to make any modifications on its part. In the agreement was the usual clause determining the period of its existence, but there was no subsequent clause which provided that, in the absence of either of the two contracting associations notifying the other of its refusal to renew the terms of it, the agreement should continue in force indefinitely, subject to termination on sixty days' notice from either side. It was under such conditions that the agreement was running when the date was approaching, in 1882, for the regular biennial elections in the Western States. At that time James William Simonton was general agent of the New York Associated Press, with headquarters at New York, and William Henry Smith was general agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters at Chicago. The latter was a keen journalist and shrewd business man, thoroughly familiar with the needs and requirements of his own association, as also with its strength and resources. He was also equally well posted in regard to the condition and affairs of the New York association, so that, in the elections soon to take place in all the principal States in the West, he saw the opportunity he had long been waiting for to bring the New York papers to terms. A secret meeting of the directors of the Western Associated Press was called, and held in Chicago about the middle of August, 1882, at which General Agent William Henry Smith outlined the relative positions of the two associations, and told of the repeated refusal of the New York association to listen to any of the propositions made by the Western Associated Press for a more equitable ad-

justment of the conditions of their agreement. He called the attention of the directors to the fact that the existing arrangement could be terminated at any time on giving sixty days' notice. He pointed out to them that the New York Associated Press could not possibly get along without the news and results of the elections to take place in November following, and he then suggested to them the move which brought the New York Associated Press to its knees, suing for mercy on any terms.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The elections were to take place in the following States: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Wisconsin, Oregon and others. Mr. Smith, as general agent of the Western Associated Press, was instructed by a vote of the board of directors to give notice to the New York Associated Press of their withdrawal, under certain conditions, from the agreement existing between them.

While that was being accomplished other changes were being made in the East. A new agreement made was drawn up and entered into, providing for a joint committee composed of representatives from both associations. The joint committee was composed of three, of which Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun was chosen chairman, and Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune, secretary. The Executive Committee was all-powerful; its decision on any question in dispute was final. But as an offset to giving the New York papers a representative voice in the Executive Committee, it was agreed beforehand that the general management of the combined associations was to be in the hands of the Western Associated Press. The position of general agent for each of the separate organizations was done away with, and the new position of general manager of the Associated Press for by that name the combination was to be termed—was created, and William Henry Smith, formerly



MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager of the Associated Press.

general agent of the Western Associated Press, was appointed to it. It was well known that Mr. Simonton of the New York Associated Press bitterly resented the exaltation of his rival over him. He severed his connection with his association and came to California, settling on his large vineyard near Napa, where he died, comparatively young, shortly afterward.

A NEW CHARTER.

At this point, the thread of the story, as published in the Pittsburgh Post, is again taken up. In 1882 the Western Associated Press found it had grown so large that a new charter was necessary. As originally founded, it aimed to cover chiefly the Western news field, depending largely upon the New York Associated Press for reports of Eastern events. But in the fifteen years which had elapsed since the agreement was made, the Western association had become scattered through most of the States of the Union, and by an agreement with the Southern Associated Press, the news of that body was exchanged for the northern report.

Accordingly, on December 15, 1882, the Associated Press was chartered at Springfield, Ill. The word "Western" was dropped. Negotiations were commenced with the United Press, the successor of the New York Associated Press, looking to a new adjustment of the contract between the older organizations. The United Press disclosed a disposition toward double-dealing. One day all communications would be cut off, and the next day there would be a petition for further conference.

RUDE AWAKENING.

The sixty days' notice given in that informal way was timed to expire on the 1st of November of that year (1882), and the elections were to take place the following Tuesday. Promptly on November 1, William Henry Smith, as general agent of the Western Associated Press, addressed a second letter to General Agent Simonton at New York, in which he formally notified him that as no action had been taken by the New York Associated Press on the matters set forth in his previous letter, and the sixty days' notice then given having expired, the agreement hitherto existing between the two associations was terminated forever.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

The New York Associated Press again sued for peace, offering to agree to any terms, if only the Western Associated Press would consent to a renewal of the old agreement until a new one could be drawn up. Preliminary terms were agreed on, and finally the terms of the agreement controlled by the New York Associated Press—and which embraced all the territory east of the Allegheny Mountains—assured that they would receive the news of the elections in the Western States. The pride of the New York press people was humbled, and never again did that association assert itself as the dominant press organization of the United States.

THE NEW DEAL.

Prior to that date the California Associated Press—had been in existence since 1850, under an agreement with the New York Associated Press—controlled the newspapers of the Pacific Coast in the gathering and distribution of press news. One of the conditions of the new agreement between the Western Associated Press and the New York Associated Press was that the California Associated Press should "go," and that the Pacific Coast States and Territories should be incorporated in the Western Associated Press field. This was a fearfully bitter pill to the New York Associated Press, and especially to its general agent, J. W. Simonton, for he owned a one-third interest in the Call and Bulletin newspapers of San Francisco, but he had to swallow it. On April 1, 1883, that condition of the new agreement went into effect. A division office was established in San Francisco, and notice was sent to all newspapers on the Coast that the business of the California Associated Press had been transferred to the Western Associated Press; that the California Associated Press, as a distributing press-news association, had ceased to exist, and that from that date the Western Associated Press would alone furnish press reports to newspapers on the Pacific Coast. One of the first newspapers in California to join the new association was the Los Angeles Times.

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MISSIONARY WORK.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolution authorizing the extension of the service, General Manager Melville E. Stone commenced missionary work among newspapers not then allied with the Association. So well were his efforts rewarded that in a short time thirty-nine influential journals, published from Bangor, Me., to Baltimore, had signed ninety-year contracts. Among these were such papers as the New York World, morning and evening; New York Advertiser and Commercial Advertiser; New York Evening Post; New York State Zeitung; New York Press, Brooklyn Eagle, Boston Traveler, Syracuse Herald, Rochester Post-Express and Herald, Buffalo News, Express and Commercial, Philadelphia Press, Register, North American, Times, Bulletin and Dem-

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**Dr. Edison's FAMOUS PILLS AND BATH
AND OBESITY FRUIT SALT** reduce your
weight without dieting; cures the causes
of obesity, such as dyspepsia, rheumatism,
nervousness, catarrh, kidney troubles; keeps
you healthy and beautifies the complexion.

I purchased Dr. Edison's Pills and Fruit Salts. I then weighed 347 pounds; he used the medicine as directed only one week and weigh today 235 pounds and I assure you that I am physically much better. Yours courteously, E. B. WARNER, Orange, Ca

This Gentleman Writes on July 31:
In one week since last writing have lost
pounds.
E. B. WARREN

Have Lost That Feeling of Oppression After
Eating.
Traver, Cal. Oct. 18, 1898
Messrs Loring & Co.—Succored and cured
for one bottle of Obesity Pills and one
Fruit Salt. I think I must tell you I have
lost that feeling of oppression after eating
and am feeling generally better for use
your remedy. I will send you the same

P.O. Box 994. **FRANCE'S FORM**
 —
Bands and Pills Reduced Weight 60 Pounds
 North Cove, Wash., July 7, 1935
 Loring & Co., 115 State St.—Gentlemen
 Will you please send circulars to the name
 below of my friends? . . . I find y
 Band and Pills most wonderful having

duced my weight 60 pounds. I only took one bottle of Fruit Salt and liked it very much. Yours respectfully,
MRS. W. S. KINDRELL

Full of Faith and Wants to Use Our Ob-
served Band.

Gay, Wash., Sept. 8, 1895

Messrs. Loring & Co.—Please send to me to address one 30 Band and three bottles of Fruit Salt. The one bottle purchased some time ago was highly satisfactory, reducing my weight. With the fullest faith in your treatment, I am, gratefully yours,
MRS. W. S. KINDRELL

MRS. ADA HAGA

Our regular Obesity Band, any size up to 30 inches, is \$2.50; 10 cents extra for each additional inch in length. Pills are \$1.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$4; enough for one treatment. Freight \$1.50 per box. Write for descriptive catalogue.

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Largest stock in the city of
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try, who has graduated from medical school in China.

His duties being designated by the Emperor of China.

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is the
as it
gives

all diseases by the pulse, without a
their EXAMINATION. His practice
been confined to sufferers in the
of their disease. His cures are
derful. During seven years' residence
Los Angeles he has cured over 4000
Has many recommendations on his

Dr. Hong Soi, 334 S. Broad
Los Angeles, Cal.

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Something New
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OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.
Cor. Fourth and Spring

IN FAMOUS SCOTLAND YARD.

EDWARD MARSHALL, THE CORRESPONDENT, SPENDS A WEEK WITH ITS CLEVER SLEUTHS.

The London Police Force—Fourteen Thousand Constables Who Earn Only \$6 a Week—An English View of Supt. Byrnes—The Real Scotland Yard That Dickens Knew—Favoriteism Impossible—Americans More Clever.

(From a Special Contributor.)

LONDON, April 17.—I have devoted a part of every one of the past ten days to Scotland Yard or to roaming about London in the company of Scotland Yard pensioners. I am assured that this courtesy has not been extended to a newspaper man before, and am inclined to think the statement accurate. The London police are not favorably disposed toward the London reporters. They call them penny-a-liners, and speak of them with scorn and distrust.

The open square which threw the portals of Scotland Yard's mysteries apart for me was a letter from Superintendent Byrnes of New York. Byrnes is considered over here to be the greatest detective in the world.



A GROUP OF SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES.

There is not a man in Scotland Yard, from the chief superintendent down to the cockney in uniform at the door, who does not admire him and listen to tales of him with reverent interest. Scotland Yard is the most famous detective center in the world. It owes its fame to fiction—that is, to novels. Story-writers, led by Charles Dickens, have centered detective tales without number about it, and Scotland Yard, as the public knows it, is their creation. Many writers of romances, good and bad, have had a hand in its building, and it is a strange and wonderful structure. They hide it in a remote part of London, generally among the docks. They make it a dark and gloomy building, low and with little black windows blinking mysteriously through the London fog. They fill it as full of secret passages and uncanal passages and concealed cupboards as a Mesopotamian loggia. Shrewd sleuths of duty lounge about it, waiting for great crimes which they may clear away, and in their idle moments telling gruesome stories of extraordinary sinners. Shrewd sleuths on duty, clad ever in elaborate dress.

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THE BRITISH DETECTIVE.

The British detective first treats you as if you were dirt beneath his feet. Then, when he finally finds that he must recognize your humanity, he gravely proceeds to envelop you in a cloud of mystery and guile you into spasms of hidden laughter. How rare the information which I have succeeded in extracting from him during the week is evident by an experience which I had just before I left New York. A certain newspaper man there has made up a reference system of newspaper clippings. The clippings are arranged in all sorts of publications, American and foreign, containing information concerning all sorts of things. These have been placed in envelopes, indexed and filed away. In the collection almost every conceivable subject is represented. If this newspaper man wished to write an article about the assassination of Kumpore whom I met last night he would probably find a biography of him and half a dozen anecdotes concerning him in his envelopes. But in all his collection there was not one word concerning

little rooms in the old yard, cluttered beyond belief with papers, dirty and unbusinesslike. It was these three rooms which Dickens knew. Detectives and police were then under separate administrative control, and detectives were called upon only when the police made a failure of a case. Any one who was willing to pay the cost anywhere in the United Kingdom had the right to call for a detective from Scotland Yard, however, and it was by no means unusual for members of this famous group of detectives to be sent outside of the Queen's domain. At present a Scotland Yard detective is not permitted to leave London, except on rare occasions. He is a part of the London police machine and must play that part and no other.

THE FORCE THAT DICKENS KNEW.

It was from this old force that Dickens gathered material for the detective sketches which first made him famous. Inspector Wield, "a man of portly presence, with a large, moist, knowing eye, a husky voice and a habit of emphasizing his conversation by the aid of a corpulent forefinger, which was in constant juxtaposition with his eye, nose, ear, and mouth," was Inspector Field, whose memory is still green. Field was also the original of Inspector Bucket, in "Bleak House." Inspector Stalker, one of Dickens's characters, was Inspector Walker in real life. There are many men still on the force who remember Thornton, the man whom Dickens changed to "Dorset," the constable "famous for pursuing the inductive process, and from small beginnings, working on from clow to clow, until he bags his man." See "The Sign of the Cross," the butcher's story at the detective's party in the office of Household Words, is Sgt. Smith, still alive and hearty. To this day he seems qualified to play the part of a butcher's boy in order to spy upon receivers of stolen goods, and one can understand that "even while he spoke, he became the greasy, sleepy, elf, good-natured, unassuming, middle-headed and confiding young butcher. His very hair seemed to have sleet in it, as he made it smooth upon his head, and his complexion to be lubricated with large quantities of animal food."

A tragic story is that of the detective whom Dickens christened as "Sergeant Wicheim" in his youth. His true name was Whicheim, and he did for thirty years good and faithful work in Scotland Yard. At last he was assigned to the "Road Murder Case," a crime somewhat similar in its circumstances to the Borden murder in Fall River. The victim was a young girl, Detective Whicheim suspected and arrested her stepfather. When the case went to court, it was found that he had little real evidence, and public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to his theory. The outcry was violent and damning. Whicheim, sticking to his theory, was forced to resign from Scotland Yard, and subsequently suffered a public disgrace. Several years later, when a broken-hearted man, he was poor and in distress, the stepfather vindicated him by giving himself up freely, confessing that Whicheim's statements of the motive and method of the crime were absolutely correct. But poor Whicheim has never been reinstated. This old Scotland Yard organization continued until the exposure of what are remembered here as the "Great Turf Frauds." This showed a state of affairs more deplorable in Scotland Yard than the Lexow Committee revealed in New York city, and almost broke the heart of Mr. Williamson, chief officer. Growing out of this unsavory mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1878 reorganization on about the present basis.

DYNAMITE AT HEADQUARTERS.

At the same time the office was moved from the old building to another in the center of the square. This was occupied by the detectives until, in 1886, dynamite, incensed by the constant espionage which Scotland Yard subjected them to, blew up the place. The old office was killed. Then, after moving for a time to temporary headquarters, the department took its present commodious offices. Which is enough of history.

The detective department is the only branch of the metropolitan police which is, of itself, interesting; but the plan of organization of the whole affair is, particularly now, when the United States is being swept by a wave of police reform, worth brief explanation. Under its favoritism is impossible and bribery is at present believed to be unknown.

Any man may apply for appointment on the force at any one of the division (precinct) houses. In order to secure employment as a police constable he must be over 21 and under 35. He must be at least 5 feet tall. He must be able to read well, write legibly, and have a fair knowledge of spelling. He must be free from disease and of strong constitution. He must be recommended by two householders who have known him for five years, or by a last employer, and by the minister or church warden of his parish. He must not have more than two living children. He must file a statement of his debts and be able to pay such of them as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

RULES OF THE POLICE FORCE.

After his appointment he can do no work for pay aside from his police duty, and his wife cannot keep a shop. His pay is decreased when he is on sick leave. His uniform and coals for his cooking at home or elsewhere are supplied by the department, without expense to him. If he is unmarried, and sleeps at the station-house, he is charged 25 cents a week for lodging. He cannot resign without permission. He is liable to instant dismissal for drunkenness and many other faults, and he can be punished in many ways, principally by fine.

He begins at a salary of \$6 a week. This will be advanced 25 cents a week every year that his conduct is good until, at the end of eight years of service, he may be paid \$8 a week. One case of drunkenness, or other violation of the rules, is certain to bring about a reduction of pay to the original \$6. He must then begin his advancement over again.

The pension system is very complete. Men who have served fifteen years may retire on pensions of fifteen-fifths of their regular pay, and this increases to two-thirds of the regular pay for those who have served twenty-six years and upward. A two-thirds pension may also be granted to a constable who is incapacitated for duty by injuries received in the actual performance of the service at any time, no matter how long he has been on the force. If he receives fatal injuries in the performance of his duty a similar pension may be granted to his widow.

The ranks are these: Constable, sergeant, inspector (analogous to the New York police captain), superintendent (analogous to the New York police chief), and the Home Secretary (now Mr. Asquith, who is also known as the Secretary of State). Thus the police of London are practically a government institution, as the Home Secretary is a Queen's Cabinet Minister.

FAVORITISM IMPOSSIBLE.

The safeguards against favoritism in the acceptance of men for the force are many. The candidate is first examined by a district or precinct surgeon, and then by the chief surgeon, appointed by the Home Secretary. Then he may be put on probation for fourteen days or longer, during which time he receives a small wage and is drilled on the drill ground at St. George's Yard, residing meanwhile in the candidates' barracks. After appointment he is drafted into some district or precinct in which a vacancy exists, and must live, and if he is married, his family must live in that district.

Promotions are made every week, and their reasons and results are published in a weekly "Police Order." A constable whose work seems to have merited promotion is recommended to a committee of inspectors for advancement by the sergeant. This committee considers the case and may promote the constable to a sergeantship. In a similar way sergeants are selected by the inspectors and recommended to the superintendent for advancement to inspectorships; and inspectors are

recommended by the superintendents to the commissioner for advancement to superintendencies. No man can hold an important position unless he rises from the ranks to it, and none but men who have risen from the ranks can pass upon his merits. There is, besides, a promotion board, consisting of six superintendents and an assistant commissioner, who must approve every promotion decided upon by any of the committees before it can go into effect. The Home Secretary has summary power of removal, but he has no power of appointment. A man recommended by the Queen herself would have to go through this routine and begin at 24 shillings a week before he could attain an important position in the police.

NOT AS CLEVER AS AMERICANS.

It would not be fair to intimate that the constables in London are up to the American standard of intelligence and efficiency in what we consider police duty. Much less is expected of them, as they have a much less troublesome class of people to deal with. The London public, even in the worst quarters of the city, has a greater respect for the police than the New York public has. The police is a government institution, and the same governmentism which makes an Englishman take off his hat before a duke when he would keep it before a commoner, has its good effect in helping the police to maintain discipline in the streets. Constables must stop disturbances, prevent thievery by watching property, see to the enforcement of street ordinances and arrest disorderly persons. They are scarcely expected to pursue and capture evil-doers after a crime has been committed, however—that is the work of the detective department. This is not admitted here, but it is proven by the fact that a constable who distinguishes himself by actually arresting a burglar, a highway robber, a murderer, an important pickpocket or any other serious offender, is almost invariably and very promptly promoted. It is partly in that way that the detective force is recruited. Many men are chosen for it, also, out of the 200 or 300 constables who are promoted each year. Months when royalty and the aristocracy are in town are detailed to duty in "plain clothes."

LONDON'S CRIME.

Crimes of violence are disappearing from London. Highway robberies—or "garrote robberies," as they are called here—amount to only about fifty a year, for both the city and county, as against about 400 a year for less than one-half the population in New York. Burglaries are so scarce as to be almost unknown, and even pocket-picking is no longer profitable or popular. Counterfeiting is carried on only on a small scale, and the nature of the English bank note makes anything like our "green goods game" impossible.

But there is a class of elaborate swindling constantly going on here which New York knows nothing of, and the Whitechapel district is the resort of hundreds of desperate characters who operate most of the time out of town, and in town they can. They bring their stolen goods to Whitechapel to be disposed of, and cause away their gains with some of the 30,000 depraved women who inhabit this district alone.

I passed a whole night with some of the worst of these thieves and cut-throats who constantly go to and fro in the city, and I can give it here, as in this letter I have merely attempted to show you the unsavory mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1878 reorganization on about the present basis.

Probably the most dangerous and desperate of London's criminals are to be found about the water-front. The only really critical episode of all my night's wandering came early this morning, when, with a retired inspector of police, I investigated the secret lairs of these picturesque and villainous characters. They are not only once almost worthy of more extended description than I can give it here, as in this letter I have merely attempted to show you the unsavory mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1878 reorganization on about the present basis.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

(Copyright, 1895.)

AN APRIL DAY.

I had not heard the bluebirds sing. Nor had I heard the crocus croak; But yet I knew I was spring. The instant I awoke. For the sunbeams sent me greeting, And all was warm and bright. And the man next door was beating A rug with all his might!

I have not wandered in the wood, Nor have I seen the violets blow. But that spring in the neighborhood I positively know. For the sunbeams sent me greeting, And all was warm and bright. And the man next door was beating A rug with all his might!

Princess Maud of Wales, when the cycles, wears a neat tailor-made costume, with plain skirt, similar to that of a riding habit.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B.F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

JACOBY BRO'S

A Real Live Store.

Day and night the work goes on—getting ready, keeping ready—and still the stocks look topsy turvy before a day is two-thirds gone. All well and good—the store is for you; nothing too good to be looked at. Home people and visitors are here every day in throngs. Merchandise of all sorts was never as easy to buy. Maybe prices are too low to be healthy; maybe we all will be happier when conditions lead to higher values, but the fact remains that dollars never had such buying power as now, and nowhere else do they buy as much as here.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Our concern is altogether different from its four-years-ago self—not in good will and right intentions; but we have learned a good thing or two.

We found a man that knows how to make clothes



just right, and all of a sudden our clothing became so first rate that all our other departments grew ashamed of themselves and reformed.

Yes, it is very different now and every difference is in your favor.

Those \$15. Blue Serge Suits in sacks and cutaways, are all in now, color guaranteed as well as workmanship, all sizes. At \$15—Genuine black English Gray Suits for extra tall and extra short men, both sacks and frocks, all sizes.

THE SHOE STORES

Best makers we know of got up our Shoes for spring Wonderful pretty and substantially made Shoes. Some of them it is fair to call handsome. Not

the varieties of the Star make Shirts. There is absolutely no question of fit and workmanship; if there was this advertisement wouldn't have been written.

At \$1—Star White Shirts, short and regular size fronts, 2100 heavy muslin. At \$1.25 and \$1.50—Star White Shirts, that leave nothing wanting; superior in every way to shirts at like prices.

Stronghold Unlaundered Shirts.

A new invoice of 300 dozen makes the line complete. The price remains the same, 33¢-35¢.

necessary to pay one extra penny for shoes you buy here. Large buying makes us lower prices. Lower prices to us means lower prices to you.

For Men.

500 pair Men's fine hand-sewed Call shoes that have a right to be \$5 and \$6 are still waiting for you at \$1.50. Johnston & Murphy's Men's finest French Calf Patent Leather Shoes, opera toe and tip at \$5.

For Women.

Women's fine Dongola Button Boots, Philadelphia or razor toes, neat patent leather tips, at \$2.50. Women's hand-turned Dongola Button Boots, kid or cloth top, opera or common-sense lasts, at \$1. The price range for women's Dongola or Tan Oxford, \$1 to \$5.

Two Shoe Stores—128 to 130 N. Spring St. 123 N. Main St.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS

A well-dressed man can always be better dressed, and no article of his attire needs the hands and brains of skilled artists more than the shirt part. If one thing in this Furnishing Store is pre-eminent it is

After she bought we said: "Now, if you change your mind about this, we want you to bring it back and get your money."

By and by the mother will get her boy's hats, shoes and furnishings here.

The price range for Zouave Suits is 3 to 6 years, this Spring's Styles \$15 to \$20.

Just in—Boy's all wool Short Trousers Suits, gray and tan, pin checks and dark gray invisible plaids, single and double breasted shapes, trousers double thick knees, 5 to 15 years \$4.

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One of our new converts (a mother) bought a Boy's Zouave Suit here last Friday. She saw it first on Wednesday; liked it, but not the price—\$5: went around town to find as good a Zouave Suit for less money, couldn't, came back.



After she bought we said: "Now, if you change your mind about this, we want you to bring it back and get your money."

By and by the mother will get her boy's hats, shoes and furnishings here.

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CHAPTER ON FASHIONS.

A BOOK OF DRESS DESIGNED FOR TACTLESS WOMEN.

The Ghost of Worth Threatens the Hoopskirt Once More—Some Novel Frocks, Capes and Bodices.

[From a Special Contributor.]

As all things must be guided by laws, so dress has now a book of inexorable rules. In reference to the treatment of bones and flesh, the seventh verse of the nineteenth chapter of the Book of Dress reads:

ADVICE TO FAT WOMEN.

"If you are short and fat your walking gown must be plain and simple, and of a tailor finish. A short loose-fronted jacket and gored skirt is advised as a good model for too plump maids and young matrons. 'In length,' says the book, 'the jacket should come only a hand's limit below the waist line and it is best double-breasted; a nice way to finish the tail-back is to lay it in four turning plaits, two at each

at the throat, make way for a chemise effect of the dainty green lining here laid in round careless folds. The rolled belt is also of the art-green silk, and the flared skirt is made to rustle smartly with a lining of green taffeta.

A chic risk and the best part of it is that it could easily be copied at home.

A THREAT OF HOOPS.

The last costume seems to point toward the coming of the wicked and much dreaded hoops; inasmuch as the skirt is boldly and imprudently held out with no less than three wire braids! Dressmakers who have hearts in their bodices, and brains in their heads, tell us that very much stiffened and wired skirts are no longer the thing; yet every now and then one of these cage-like structures will be foisted upon us.

Who makes them? So the whole race of men must take the consequences. We, the women, look at them with terror, buy them with joy, and with aching backs and long doctors' bills, repent them in sackcloth and ashes.

It was the ghost of Worth that inspired this costume, which came from Paris but a few weeks ago, and is a street toilet in pale brown crepon and palm-leaf silk.

USE OF WIRE BRAIDS.

The naughty wire braids, aforementioned,

in it are given up to 'do's' and 'don'ts,' and both are equally entertaining and instructive.

The 'do's' are a shade more polite, perhaps, but the 'don'ts,' though 'easier,' as the old woman in the cracker story would say, are more useful reading.

Here are four 'don'ts' taken at random from the Book of Dress.

Don't wear a Dutch bonnet simply because it is fashionable. Don't part your hair in the middle, unless you have the profile of a Sistine Madonna. Don't, if you have a mallow skin, comb your hair down over your ears, until you look like a Botticelli virgin and the world is laughing at you.

Don't wear the new tooth-pick patent-leather shoes; they will make you walk like a lame peacock and send the blood in your nose. Don't wear white gloves if your hands are big. Don't think that because you can't accomplish a tailor gown you can't coddle up the dainty French little frocks now the rage.

Don't wear pink if you are a dingy brunette, or yellow if you are a faded blonde. Don't wear light stockings if you have thick ankles.

And, now, the most meaning don't of them all curtsy put, and worthy of the wisdom of Solomon himself:

"Don't," concludes the Book of Dress, "keep all your good clothes for your

wilks."

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FIRST AIDS IN SUMMER.

FOR ACCIDENTS AND COUNTRY CABALITIES.

The Girl With Her Medicine Case and Bandages Gives Life-Saving Assistance—Her Paraphernalia.

[From a Special Contributor.]

During the forty dull days of Lent, when the field of knowledge is harvested and gleaned by young women, gathered in classes and lectures, somebody inaugurated a series of weekly talks on what to do in giving first aid to the injured. The plan was so enthusiastically received that many flourishing circles in political economy, psychic phenomena and other equally fascinating valueless topics for females consideration were deserted, and the physicians lecturing on first aid found a surprising number of interested young women eager for instruction.

They all carried neat note-books for registering knotty points, craned their pretty necks when demonstration lessons in bandaging and tying ligatures were given, took down a long list of poison antidotes by heart, and otherwise perfected themselves in the art of soothing pain, sustaining life, or making a patient ready against the arrival of a physician.

VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE FOR COUNTRY LIFE.

The family now starting countryward, where a doctor is not always procurable at an instant's notice, need no longer feel forebodings if a first-aid-to-the-injured graduate is one of their number. Let any accident happen, and she is an arm of strength, warranted not to faint at a sight of blood, and ready just at the right moment when the right treatment and remedy, all applied with a professional

PLAID BODICE. women enemies; wear them sometimes for the man who loves you." NINA FITCH.

EASY HOUSE-FURNISHING.

Idealizing the Old-fashioned Drudgery of Shopping.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The most extraordinary progress is being made every day in the direction of facilitating the labors of housekeepers. Not only do window-cleaning companies exist in most of the large cities, but professional dusters come in and attend to the books in the library, the bric-a-brac in the drawing-room and all the delicate molding and carvings, with which the walls of the modern houses are adorned. Carpets are taken up, cleaned and replaced all in one day. The transfer companies will move the entire furnishings of one house to another without the owner being obliged to pack anything. Every object, down to one's glass and china, is picked up by hand, and the furniture is padded van and restored to place in the new abode—the company holding itself responsible for any damage done in transit.

Visiting house keepers are numerous. They come in the morning, receive orders for the day, do the marketing, visit every department of the house to see that they are in perfect order, arrange fresh flowers in the vases, and if there is a dinner party or luncheon in prospect make all needed preparations and then depart silently, leaving no mark behind them. They hunt up the experiences of new servants, see to the opening of the house for summer and the closing of it again in autumn, hold themselves responsible for the arrangements of the silver, the perfection of the linen, that all gas and water pipes are in order, and that the furnace gives out the proper heat. Yet the happy employer, and the housewife, are not the only ones benefited by having in the house an extra member occupying needed rooms and in the anomalous position of being neither a servant nor a member of the family.

There are also visiting secretaries, who, for a small sum, give an hour or two each day to answering notes, writing invitations, directing and making parcels, hunting up references, paying bills, and even on occasions, leaving the employer's cards, where visits of congratulation or condolence may require quite a gasboard to be handed in at the door.

To mention but one of the many labors now undertaken by contract, there is the visiting-darner and mender who comes twice a week, and does the darning, going to the laundry and mend all such articles as need repairs before going to the wash, and again to count and look over the clean clothes, adding to the list of what may have been knocked off in ironing; darning stockings and putting everything into proper drawers and shelves in perfect condition. But the newest and most complete device for saving women trouble has been devised by a New York firm of real estate agents. These men have made a specialty of renting flats, but the business also includes entire houses. In connection with this they have an enormous house-furnishing warehouse where everything needed, from silver and glass to including table-silver, china, linen, glass, groceries and pictures are to be found.

The system is this: A woman in search of a home, or of a place in which to keep boarders, looks over the great register of dwellings and chooses what she is in search of—which may vary all the way from a one-story cottage to a five-story, double-house. Once she has decided upon something suitable to her means and taste she proceeds to the warehouse and selects the things which she needs for her residence. She takes the samples to the furnishing clerk—or a mere numbered list of her choice and she worries no more about the matter until she has moved into the new house to find the carpets laid, shades up, curtains and pictures hung, silver on the buffet, china and linen in the closets, kitchen utensils on the dresser, the beds in the bedroom and the place completely prepared for living in.

A thirty-room house will be all ready for moving into twenty-four hours after the furnishings are selected, and a small flat the same. If the house-holder has no confidence in her own taste she has only to telephone the sum she is willing to expend in furnishing, and the firm undertakes to choose for her, and she may simply draw a check and walk in to enjoy the surprise prepared for her by the professional furnishing company.

After all, though this is brand new in America, it is only an idea borrowed from the other side of the water. It is said that at Whitely's, the great London shop, one man buy land, have designs drawn, the house built and decorated and furnished complete, and without ever having dismounted his seat walk at last into a house of his own.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

physician comes the regular dressings and antiseptic washes will be applied.

TREATING SYNCOPE.

The notebook and steady little brain of the first-aid graduate are sure to be well filled with information on the treatment of syncope. When the tomboy Mildred is brought in white and limp from a terrible fall from pliffing in a cherry tree, she orders her laid flat out on a bed or lounge, her head a little below the level of her body. When any possible stricture of her garments is relieved to allow of free circulation, she wipes her face with a wet cloth and does not force anything down her throat. All first-aid girls know better than to attempt the strangling of an unconscious patient by that means. In-

much to do with the success of a roast, but this can only be learned with time and

Back. An overcooked oven will scorch the meat, without cooking it. If too cool, the meat heating slowly will lose all its juices and become dry and tough. Yet dark meats should be rare, and need a quicker heat than white meats, which must be thoroughly done, and, consequently, have to roast more slowly. It is noticed that the meat is browning too rapidly, a piece of buttered paper laid on top of it and removed later will obviate the difficulty. Veal needs a half hour's cooking for each pound of meat.

The loin (kidney part) is the best cut for roasting. If the kidney is there, detach it from the meat, take off all the fat in which it is wrapped (this fat, cut in small pieces and melted, is a good addition for your jars of grease), roll it in the flexible part of the meat, fixing it with an iron skewer. The wooden skewers stick to the meat while cooking, and are troublesome to remove. Veal is naturally dry and needs frequent basting, for that reason, use a tablespoonful of grease or butter in the pan. Sprinkle the meat with salt and pepper and set in the oven. Have it browned and cooked equally well on all sides. Trim the dish with parsley.

SPINACH.

A good vegetable to serve with veal is spinach; it seems to harmonize with it better than any other, excepting, perhaps, a puree d'oseille (sorrel in English), or a puree of chicory. I will give today the recipe for spinach.

2 quarts of spinach.

A bit of butter.

A pinch of pepper.

Spinach can never be too carefully cleaned. Detach the leaves from the root and wash it in seven or eight different waters, even then the sand may not be entirely removed. Have about three quarts of boiling water well salted, plunge the spinach in it and let it cook for twenty minutes. Strain and press all the water out and chop very fine. Put the butter in a saucepan on the fire, let it melt and add to the spinach with a dust of pepper, stir well until the butter is well mixed with the spinach, then sprinkle over a teaspoonful of flour. Still stirring, add half a glass of cream, cover and let simmer on the back of the stove for eight or ten minutes. Stir again before serving.

CHICORY SALAD.

Only the white part of chicory should be used for salad. The green portion is too tough and may be cooked and served as a vegetable. The little curly leaves should be cut short, the ends are tough, chicory being almost always free from dirt in the center (part used for the salad), it would be better not to wash it at all, but simply pick it and look it over carefully. The salad bowl can be rubbed all around with a piece of garlic before putting the salad in it. It will give an agreeable flavor, without being too strong. Sprinkle the salad with chervil, the tarragon and chives being omitted if garlic has been used. Dress with oil and vinegar.

HYGIENIC CYCLING FOR WOMEN.

When Wheeling Never Wear Stays, Nor Garter Your Stockings.

[From a Special Contributor.]

No less person than an observant physician offers a word of well-meant counsel to feminine cyclists.

"Every other woman one meets," he says, "owns or is saving for the purchase of a safety bicycle, and on which there is none better to be found. The wheel takes its rider into the open air, where American women can scarcely spend too much time, and any one will notice, to their honor, how erect these sportswomen cyclists sit in their saddles, a direct reproach to their hump-shouldered brethren. But there is another side to this picture. It is beginners particularly who are tempted to forget the virtues of taking things easily, and in their excited interest make the first mistakes.

"No woman, however, strong or eager to learn, should take a cycle lesson over a half hour long, and she should stop frequently in the course of it to rest and pull some long breaths. The girl who is not very strong and the learner, but uncertain as to the cause of her weakness will be the happier and better for asking a physician's advice before putting her foot to the pedals. Let her be warned by the case of a hundred he will send her at once to the cycle school.

It is the anemic, weak-lunged, narrow-chested, dyspeptic woman, to whom the bicycle is very toxic, but she, if having no directions from a doctor, must follow common sense in her practice, and if in the first lesson of a half hour she is unable to ride a single revolution, she should stop in half, taking fifteen minutes twice in one day, and a cracker and a few spoonfuls of sherry when the exercise is over. She should take a ride in one of the good cycle schools, where one learns in half the usual time, and the instructor shows a would-be wheelwoman how to use her strength

STANDARD OIL TRUST

History of the Wonderful Organization

Which Has Been Putting Up the Price of Oil Late.

John D. Rockefeller, the Founder of It, Did Odd Jobs On a Farm in His Boyhood.

Beginning With Borrowed Capital, He Built Up the Most Stupendous Business Concern in the World—Methods by Which the Standard Crushed Out Competition and Grew Rich.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special Correspondence.) Every time the price of oil has jumped up or down recently the advance or decline has been due to the Standard Oil Company. John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the Standard Oil Company, has been the man who has been the cause of the fluctuations of the market. He has been the man who has been the cause of the fluctuations of the market. He has been the man who has been the cause of the fluctuations of the market.

This same John D. Rockefeller was a barefooted boy on a farm near Owego, N. Y., forty-five years ago. When he wanted a quarter of a dollar to go to the circus he did farm work to earn it. His father and mother were separated. His father lived in Philadelphia and his mother brought up her children "by hand" on the New York farm. "Johnny" Rockefeller was a lazy boy and no one expected much of him. He was born, though, at a lucky time. The discovery of the great petroleum fields of New York and Pennsylvania came at the period of his life when he was starting on a business career. It offered him the opening which led to fortune.

When John Rockefeller was 16 years old, his mother moved to Cleveland, which had been her home at the time John was born. In Cleveland John started life as a bookkeeper, and he was not a very good bookkeeper, either. If report is to be believed, he remained in the counting-room for eight years. Then a fellow-clerk named Clark asked Rockefeller to go into the produce business with him. He consented, and the firm of Clark & Rockefeller was formed. Soon after the firm was established, George W. Gardner (afterward Mayor of Cleveland) was taken in as a partner and the firm name was changed to Clark, Gardner & Rockefeller. Clark attended to the office business of the firm. The firm of Clark, Gardner & Co. was established in 1858. Its capital was \$12,000, and Rockefeller had to borrow the greater part of the money he contributed. His father helped him a little. Not long after the firm was organized the oil-fields of Pennsylvania were opened by the tapping of the wells near Titusville. The oil fever quickly spread all over that section of the country. Everyone was speculating more or less in oil. Rockefeller's firm became interested in some small speculations and prospered in them. Gardner left the firm in 1861 and Samuel Andrews, an Englishman, a born speculator, soon formed a partnership with Rockefeller. The firm made money. Rockefeller's conservatism was a good balance for the enthusiasm and daring of Andrews. After a time Stephen Y. Harkness, who had made a fortune in lumber, and who wished to start his brother-in-law, Henry M. Flagler, in business, bought an interest in the firm. Flagler was himself worth \$70,000. With this capital Rockefeller, Andrews and Flagler entered on more extensive operations in oil, and eventually built up the Standard Oil Company. This was the beginning of the Standard Oil Company.

The Rockefeller refinery was not well situated. The refineries of Pittsburgh and other Eastern cities were able to get their supply of crude petroleum by water, and the Cleveland refinery suffered by the expense of the railroad companies. Probably from this circumstance the Rockefeller concern to obtain control of the oil business through the railroad companies. The first step they took was to obtain control of all the refineries in Cleveland. The Rockefeller refinery at the time of the organization of the Standard Oil Company (in 1870) had a capacity of 600 barrels. This capacity was increased to 1,000 barrels after the organization of the Standard Oil Company, and the capital of that company was \$1,000,000. An additional \$1,500,000 of stock was issued to acquire the other Cleveland refineries, and this was done before 1872.

In 1872 there was an uproar among the refiners of the East on the discovery that a corporation called the Southern Improvement Company had made a secret contract with some of the railroads for a rebate on oil shipments ranging from 40 cents to \$1.32 a barrel. This Southern Improvement Company had been chartered by the State of Pennsylvania for no particular purpose, probably the charter was obtained like many other special charters, to sell. The Standard Oil Company had bought it, and had made the same use of it. The railroad companies through which influence no one knew. The contracts with the roads provided that no other concern should have the same rates as the Standard Oil Company as much oil. As the Standard Oil Company was the biggest combination of refiners at that time, there was little reason to fear that any rival would interfere with its privileges. The Standard Oil Company was permitted to keep their contracts. But the outcry which was raised resulted in the repeal of the charter of the Southern Improvement Company, and the railroad roads, to pacify the shippers, entered into a solemn agreement to show no discrimination to any shipper of oil.

In spite of this agreement, in spite of favorable trade conditions, an business of the oil refineries did not prosper. Only the Standard Oil Company made money. There were fifty-two refineries then operating in Pennsylvania, and one of these gave testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington some years ago told his experience as an illustration of the Standard Oil Company's work. He had a capital of \$200,000, and every device for cheap production. Apparently there was nothing to interfere with his prosperity. Yet he did not succeed; he lost steadily. Seeing that the Standard Company was holding its own, he began to look about for the cause. With other refiners, he suspected the railroad roads of discrimination, and with a delegation of refiners he called on the railroad managers and asked some relief. Their reply was not encouraging. Then he went to the Standard Oil Company and asked what was to be done. The president of that company, according to his testimony, replied: "There is no hope for any of us, but the weakest must go first." He went very shortly afterward and his refinery passed under the control of the Standard Company. Other refineries had the same experience. One after another lost refineries, and one by one they passed to the control of the Standard Company. How this was accomplished was shown when A. J. Cassatt, a railroad manager, testified during an investigation that the railroads were making a discrimination against the other shippers of oil and

in favor of the Standard Company of 40 to 64 1/2 cents a barrel. In the course of Mr. Cassatt's testimony another remarkable condition of affairs developed. It appeared that the American Transfer Company, a corporation acting for the Standard Company, had a contract with the principal railroads by which it was to receive 2 1/2 cents a barrel on all oil shipped over these railroads, by whomsoever shipped; the consideration for this payment being the fact that "other railroads" were doing the same thing. In this way the Standard Company was taxing the other shippers of oil 2 1/2 cents a barrel, thus really gaining an advantage of them equal to 45 cents a barrel. In 1873 this tax amounted to more than \$5,000,000.

What the power of the Standard Company was over the railroads no one seemed to know; no one has explained it satisfactorily yet. The railroad managers said an explanation of it at one time that the only safety for them lay in concentrating the business of shipping oil in the hands of one concern which would divide the tonnage equally among the roads at a fair rate; while with many shippers in the field there would be competition, rate-cutting and general demoralization and loss. It is an open question, though, whether a large concession was needed, or whether the same effect could not have been brought about by a rebate of 10 cents or 15 cents a barrel. There have been those high in authority who have not hesitated to say publicly that they believed some of the officers of the great railroads profited personally by the discrimination shown to the Standard Oil Company.

Having made itself a power through the favor shown it by the railroads, the Standard Oil Company began to dictate to the roads. An independent transportation company was denied the use of certain railroads as a means of transit, at the dictation of the Standard Company. Rates were altered to suit that concern, when it wished to crush a rival. Cars were denied to rival companies, and every manner of inconvenience was visited on independent refiners. In his testimony during the Congressional investigation of the trusts, George Rice of Marietta, O., said that he had seen a letter from the Standard Oil people to a railroad manager, telling him to "put the screws on" the independent refiner, for the purpose of killing his business and driving him into the combination. In this way, one by one the rivals of the Standard were absorbed or driven out of business. In 1882 the Standard Company had the oil business virtually in its own hands. It owned the refineries, it owned the facilities of great value, it owned its own cars, it had even its own factories for making barrels and lampwicks. It had also a pipe-line system, which made it, in large measure, independent of the railroads to which it owed so much. Beginning with a line of pipes from the oil wells to the railroad stations, it gradually extended the system until it had trunk lines of pipes to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, to New York. The product of the wells was pumped through the pipes by sections from the oil fields to the great refineries.

Then it became necessary to consolidate these great interests in some more systematic way. In many of the corporations which had been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, the owners of the Standard Company merely had a majority of the stock transferred to them. In some cases only a small amount of stock was transferred. A plan was adopted for the transfer of the stock of the different corporations to trustees who were to issue certificates to the stockholders, crediting them with a certain interest in the profits of the entire combination. In this way the different corporations, while kept intact on paper, were absorbed into the Standard Oil Trust, and the individuality of the former owners was lost completely. They had no longer a voice in the management of their property. That was absolutely in the hands of the trustees. There are nine trustees. The president receives \$30,000 salary every year, and each of the others \$25,000. But these salaries are mere bagatelles to most of them. To John D. Rockefeller, owner of the firm, the Standard Oil Trust, the controlling spirit in the great Standard Oil Trust, the salary is inconsiderable. Mr. Rockefeller's dividends bring him more money every year than he could possibly spend in five. His associates are millionaires. They control today virtually the whole of the enormous business in oil in the United States, worth \$100,000,000 a year. They are ambitious to control the oil trade of the world, of which the trade of the United States is 57 per cent. There are no bounds to their commercial ambition.

John D. Rockefeller lives now in New York. So does his brother William, who is his associate in the management of the Standard Oil Trust. Both have magnificent mansions in the vicinity of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Both live quietly, and if we can judge from the pictures and are noted among church people for their good works. John Rockefeller endowed heavily the Baptist University, and called down a rebuke from a Baptist minister, which attracted some attention a while ago, because of the way in which his millions were accumulated. This minister of the Baptist church said that an enterprise, founded on money wrong from the poor by a millionaire like John D. Rockefeller could not prosper. He echoed the sentiment that is in the hearts of a great many people. Nothing brings the position of John D. Rockefeller toward the human race, not alone on this continent, but throughout the world, into stronger relief than the recent fluctuations in the price of oil, for which the Standard Oil Company is believed to be responsible. For every dollar advanced in the price of a barrel of oil means the addition of a burden of millions to the people who use oil both in this country and abroad, and that burden is borne chiefly by the poor.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

OUR MOST POPULAR POET.

Longfellow, Like Hugo, Was the Poet of Childhood.

(April 28, Nicholas.) Longfellow is the most popular poet yet born in America; and if we can measure popular approval by the wide-spread sale of his successive volumes, he was probably the most popular poet of the English language in this century. Part of his popularity is due to his healthy mind, his calm spirit, his vigorous sympathy. His thought, though deep, was never obscure. His lyrics had always a ring of sincerity and delight. They have a singing simplicity, caught, it may be, from the German lyric, such as Uhland or Heine. This simplicity was the result of a certain repression; it was not due to any poverty of intellect. Like Victor Hugo in France, Longfellow in America was the poet of childhood. And as he understood the children, so he also sympathized with the poor, the toiling, the lowly—not looking down on them, but glorifying their labor, and declaring the necessity of it and the nobility of work. He could make the barest life seem radiant with beauty. He had acquired the culture of all lands, but he understood also the message of his own country. He thought that the best that Europe could bring was none too good for the plain people of America. He was a true American, not only in his ideal, but in his living acceptance of the doctrine of human equality, and in his belief and trust in his fellow-man.

The Landlord's Opportunity.

(Washington Star.) "Mister," said the man with dejected clothing, but a blithe smile, "you're the proprietor of this hotel, aren't you?" "Yes." "Well, I want to put you onto a good thing." "What is it?" "Me, I'll give you a chance to let me work for ye. I'll take a position as clerk or cashier or anything; I don't care. I'll take a prize, I am, an' I ain't hard ter please." "But I don't need you. The places are all filled. And you wouldn't suit anyhow." "Wouldn't suit? Dat shows yer don't know me, mister." "What's that?" "I'm a mind reader. All I do is ter wave me hands in front of a guest an' look in his eyes an' I kin tell just how much money he has on him. An' de man dat makes out de bill does de rest."

CRUSHED CUBA.

How "The Pearl of the Antilles" Has Suffered.

Her Long Struggles for Freedom Against the Power of Spain.

The Ten Years' War—False Promises—Rich But Miserable—Ex-tortionate Tax-gatherers.

HAVANA, (Cuba.) April 16.—(Special Correspondence.) The first revolution during the present century occurred in the year 1812, and was fanned by Simon Bolivar. It took the part of the Cubans and led an unsuccessful revolt against Spain. Immediately following that were the two revolts of 1826 and 1828. They were short lived. The conspiracy against the Spanish crown conceived and born at Cienfuegos in 1848 was, for a while, a formidable one. The leader was that fearless and intrepid Cuban general, Narcisco Lopez. He fought vigorously, and his small band valiantly, for some weeks, but he had miscalculated his strength. He was forced to leave the island, and went to the United States, where, in a few years, he gathered a large force of men and descended on the island in the year 1850. He went into the field with promise of a healthy and wealthy support. He won three battles in the neighborhood of Trinidad, and for a while he had the Spanish loyalists completely demoralized. But about the time that he had arranged for his master stroke, the timid natives "went back" on him, as Americans would say, and in a fight near Cienfuegos he was completely routed, his forces deserted him and he was captured and subsequently executed.

TEN YEARS' WAR.

For ten years—from 1868 to 1878—Cuba may be said to have been in a continual state of warfare. This outbreak was generated by Charles Manuel de Cespedes. When he first took the field he had less than fifty men. His first encounter was in October of 1868. Before the Christmas holidays he had in the field over twelve thousand men. He seized and burned towns from Santiago to Puerto Principe, and it looked as though he would conquer the Loyalists before spring. The battles fought for the next ten years were of almost daily occurrence, and resembled somewhat the sanguinary engagements occurring now. Spain actually put over one hundred and fifty thousand men in the field against an army which at no time ever exceeded fifteen thousand men, and the latter were poorly equipped.

Of the thousands of Spaniards who came here to suppress that rebellion, less than 20 per cent. of them ever saw their native shores again. They were either killed in battle or else they died of the fever here. The warfare was conducted on the guerrilla plan, the same as the Cubans are doing at present. This mode of fighting is the most destructive to the invaded Spaniards than the rebellious Cubans. Discipline counts for but little in contending with men who fight single-handed and from behind rocks and trees, devastating the ranks of the invading column, who in turn can only fire at random.

FALSE PROMISES.

This manner of fighting continued for a period of ten years. Finally the Cubans were exhausted, and, after the crown had made them promises of concessions, which have never been fulfilled, the insurgents surrendered. But the struggle cost Spain many millions of dollars, and the lives of over 200,000 men, to say nothing of the destruction of property. Hundreds upon hundreds of thirty plantations were laid to waste. The trail of Sherman's march to the sea was not left blacker than when peace on this island was temporarily restored.

There have been organized juntas of revolutionists in Tampa, Key West, New York, and all over this island since the one of ten years ago was put down. These juntas and organizations have all along kept the government in a state of chronic alarm. There never has been a time since the year 1868 that there was not a tyrannous espionage and unwonted cruelty directed over every person on this island even suspected of being unfriendly to the Royalists in seismic Spain.

The situation has all along been as a syphon, with the contents on this side and the nozzle on the other. Cuba has furnished the water of life, Spain has drunk it. So enormous have been the expenses that the budget made up at Madrid every year gives, over and above the revenues furnished by this island, the gigantic sum of \$5,000,000 which has had to be made up by the large naval and military forces unnecessarily stationed on the coast, the north side and south side, from Havana to Santiago de Cuba.

When Spain was invaded in 1808 it brought about a change in her constitution which, when adopted, gave to Cuba the right to enjoy its own benefits, something like Great Britain allows her islands today. But in 1836, for some unaccountable reason, this right was abrogated. The old constitution was again put in force, and has remained so ever since. Up to the time of 1836 there had been but little trouble with Cuba. She paid her taxes regularly, and conformed to the other regularly. From the date of the annulment of the constitution up to the present, Spain has had more or less trouble yearly. The promises so liberally made, and which the island has been made to have never been fulfilled. There has been no regular system. Cubans cannot now estimate the amount of revenue they will have to pay into the treasury of Madrid next year. A majority of the intelligence of this island has been acquired by the young men, and they found it upon the shores of the United States. The majority of them are of them returning to their native land from the schools of that country who did not come back a republican, and they have been of the political faith ever since. There have been imbibed; took up in inquisition almost. Ideas of modern civilization. They have diffused this spirit to their less intelligent brothers, and the consequences have been that now for the last two decades Spain has had to contend with this educated element, whereas before most of the resentments of Spanish misrule and robbery emanated from an ignorant and half-constructed body.

COMPLAINTS IGNORED.

To wise administrators these never-ceasing revolts would have been regarded with consideration. But with a faculty which has characterized Spain ever since her fight with the Moors, the mother country, has ignored all Cuban complaints. Every memorial filed at Madrid praying for redress of wrongs has resulted in the lines being more tightly drawn and privileges curtailed. This blind persistence of despotic domination has relaxed the natural bonds that should and for a while did exist between the island and its mother. Where obedience is now, it comes from terror and not from loyal hearts.

The essential political interests are antagonistic to Spain, as is perfectly natural that they should be. The Cortes and the Crown have always declared that Cuba does not form an integral part of the Spanish monarchy, but must be governed by special laws not applicable to Spain. The growing wealth and increasing intelligence of the inhabitants of Cuba have led them to aspire to some share in the application of the political principles under which their own affairs shall be administered. The economic relations are equally as antagonistic. The onerous fiscal burdens are laid upon them for the purpose of

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For ten years—from 1868 to 1878—Cuba may be said to have been in a continual state of warfare. This outbreak was generated by Charles Manuel de Cespedes. When he first took the field he had less than fifty men. His first encounter was in October of 1868. Before the Christmas holidays he had in the field over twelve thousand men. He seized and burned towns from Santiago to Puerto Principe, and it looked as though he would conquer the Loyalists before spring. The battles fought for the next ten years were of almost daily occurrence, and resembled somewhat the sanguinary engagements occurring now. Spain actually put over one hundred and fifty thousand men in the field against an army which at no time ever exceeded fifteen thousand men, and the latter were poorly equipped.

Of the thousands of Spaniards who came here to suppress that rebellion, less than 20 per cent. of them ever saw their native shores again. They were either killed in battle or else they died of the fever here. The warfare was conducted on the guerrilla plan, the same as the Cubans are doing at present. This mode of fighting is the most destructive to the invaded Spaniards than the rebellious Cubans. Discipline counts for but little in contending with men who fight single-handed and from behind rocks and trees, devastating the ranks of the invading column, who in turn can only fire at random.

FALSE PROMISES.

This manner of fighting continued for a period of ten years. Finally the Cubans were exhausted, and, after the crown had made them promises of concessions, which have never been fulfilled, the insurgents surrendered. But the struggle cost Spain many millions of dollars, and the lives of over 200,000 men, to say nothing of the destruction of property. Hundreds upon hundreds of thirty plantations were laid to waste. The trail of Sherman's march to the sea was not left blacker than when peace on this island was temporarily restored.

There have been organized juntas of revolutionists in Tampa, Key West, New York, and all over this island since the one of ten years ago was put down. These juntas and organizations have all along kept the government in a state of chronic alarm. There never has been a time since the year 1868 that there was not a tyrannous espionage and unwonted cruelty directed over every person on this island even suspected of being unfriendly to the Royalists in seismic Spain.

The situation has all along been as a syphon, with the contents on this side and the nozzle on the other. Cuba has furnished the water of life, Spain has drunk it. So enormous have been the expenses that the budget made up at Madrid every year gives, over and above the revenues furnished by this island, the gigantic sum of \$5,000,000 which has had to be made up by the large naval and military forces unnecessarily stationed on the coast, the north side and south side, from Havana to Santiago de Cuba.

When Spain was invaded in 1808 it brought about a change in her constitution which, when adopted, gave to Cuba the right to enjoy its own benefits, something like Great Britain allows her islands today. But in 1836, for some unaccountable reason, this right was abrogated. The old constitution was again put in force, and has remained so ever since. Up to the time of 1836 there had been but little trouble with Cuba. She paid her taxes regularly, and conformed to the other regularly. From the date of the annulment of the constitution up to the present, Spain has had more or less trouble yearly. The promises so liberally made, and which the island has been made to have never been fulfilled. There has been no regular system. Cubans cannot now estimate the amount of revenue they will have to pay into the treasury of Madrid next year. A majority of the intelligence of this island has been acquired by the young men, and they found it upon the shores of the United States. The majority of them are of them returning to their native land from the schools of that country who did not come back a republican, and they have been of the political faith ever since. There have been imbibed; took up in inquisition almost. Ideas of modern civilization. They have diffused this spirit to their less intelligent brothers, and the consequences have been that now for the last two decades Spain has had to contend with this educated element, whereas before most of the resentments of Spanish misrule and robbery emanated from an ignorant and half-constructed body.

COMPLAINTS IGNORED.

To wise administrators these never-ceasing revolts would have been regarded with consideration. But with a faculty which has characterized Spain ever since her fight with the Moors, the mother country, has ignored all Cuban complaints. Every memorial filed at Madrid praying for redress of wrongs has resulted in the lines being more tightly drawn and privileges curtailed. This blind persistence of despotic domination has relaxed the natural bonds that should and for a while did exist between the island and its mother. Where obedience is now, it comes from terror and not from loyal hearts.

The essential political interests are antagonistic to Spain, as is perfectly natural that they should be. The Cortes and the Crown have always declared that Cuba does not form an integral part of the Spanish monarchy, but must be governed by special laws not applicable to Spain. The growing wealth and increasing intelligence of the inhabitants of Cuba have led them to aspire to some share in the application of the political principles under which their own affairs shall be administered. The economic relations are equally as antagonistic. The onerous fiscal burdens are laid upon them for the purpose of

SERENADE MIGNONNE.

Allegretto grazioso, p scherzoso.

Her Long Struggles for Freedom Against the Power of Spain.

The Ten Years' War—False Promises—Rich But Miserable—Ex-tortionate Tax-gatherers.

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"HEALTH CARRIERS!"



“JOY’S FOR THE JADED.”

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